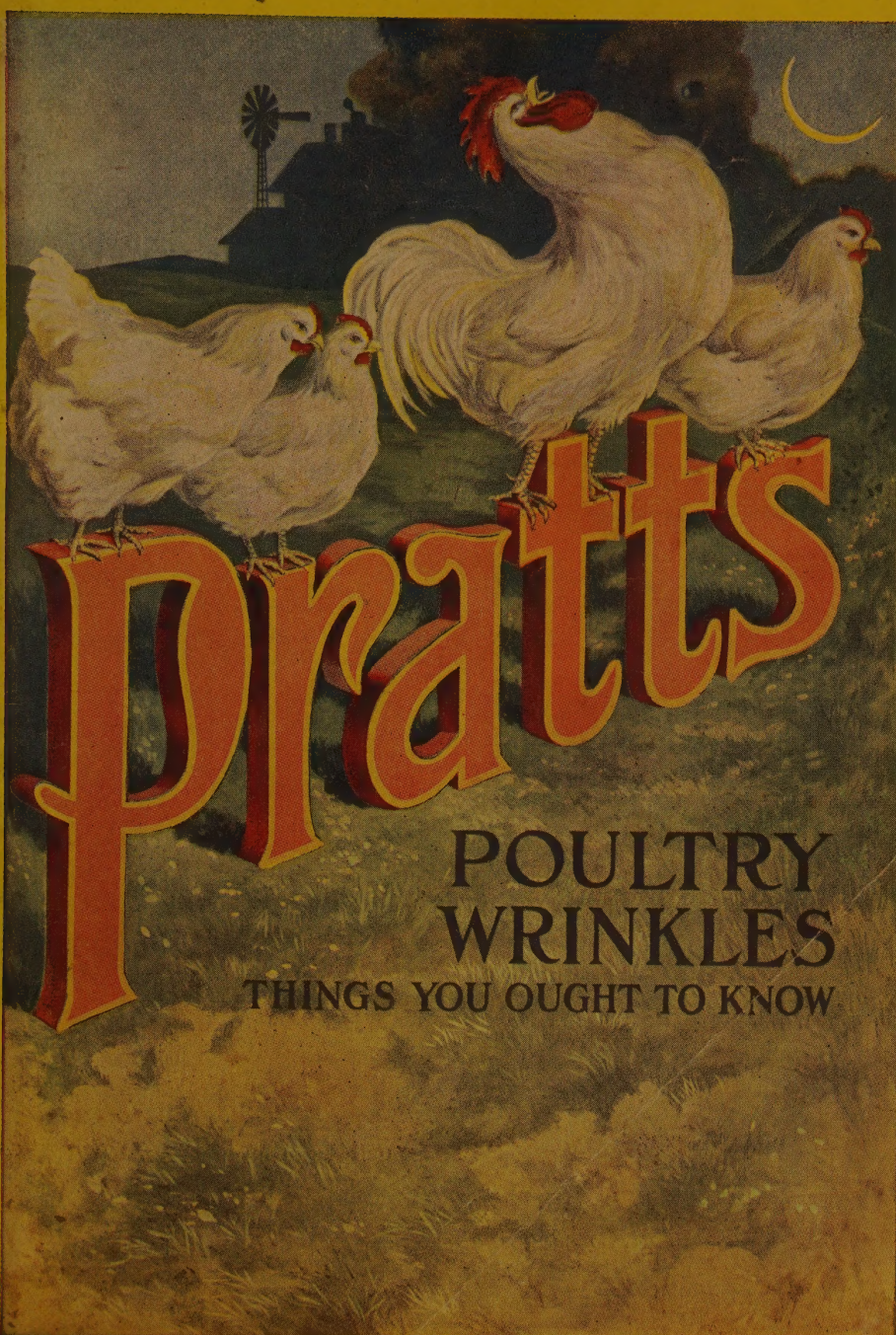


W. H. NATHAN



POULTRY
WRINKLES

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

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Pratts,

Poultry Wrinkles

***Things You Ought To Know
About Poultry***



Written expressly for the

PRATT FOOD CO.

by

MICHAEL K. BOYER

Poultry Editor Farm Journal, Author of "Poultry Secrets"



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Poultry Wrinkles

Written by

MICHAEL K. BOYER

Poultry Editor Farm Journal

Author of "Poultry Secrets"

Value of the Crop

Statistics show that the poultry crop is not only one of the most valuable in this country, but is annually growing.

The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture says that the hens of the country lay about 1,666,000,000 dozens of eggs each year, amounting to sufficient money to pay the interest on the national debt.

Again, it is reported, poultry and egg crops comprise 16.3 per cent. of the total animal products of this country, and that exclusive of the eggs and poultry consumed by the owners of the fowls, the eggs alone bring annually \$225,000,000, and the poultry crop is worth \$150,000,000 a year.

Facts About Food and Feeding

What and how we feed is important.

Balanced rations means that in our poultry diet we feed sufficient carbonaceous material in a mixture to counteract any bad results that might come from a nitrogenous ration, and vice versa.

Mr. Thos. Hilton, Breeder and Fancier, 130 Dunham Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, says:—"A good many years ago I was advised by an old English poultry raiser (who in his day was the greatest authority on poultry raising in the State of Ohio) to use Pratts Poultry Regulator. Your goods do all you claim and more too. I have made many experiments with other preparations by separating my flock, giving one Pratts Poultry Regulator and the balance the other preparation. Then I would change the two remedies, giving Pratts to the flock that was doing little or no good with the imitation Regulator (as I call it) and vice versa. It was surprising to watch the results. The one flock changing from good results to no results, and the other flock from no results to good results. Pratts Poultry Regulator is the only one that stands the test."

A ration rich in carbon will produce too much fat.

An exclusive nitrogenous food would be apt to result in bowel troubles and other disorders.

In order to manufacture eggs it is necessary for a hen to be supplied with the proper material.

Nitrogenous matter (protein) will grow bone and muscle, keep the blood in a healthy condition, and produce both feathers and eggs.

A hen must be kept in good condition. She must be neither too fat nor too poor. Both extremes are bad.

The food that is proper for the manufacture of eggs will be equally suitable for the growth of feathers, so that an egg food will make the ideal molting food.

Just how much food to give at a meal is hard to determine. The man in charge must make a study of the appetites of each flock. Some pens will consume more food than others.

It is a good rule to give fowls all they will eat up clean. Some days the appetite will be greater than other days.

It is advisable to water the stock before feeding, as heavy drinking after the grain has been consumed is apt to wash the food into the gizzard before it has been properly assimilated.

A change of food will often tempt a poor appetite.

According to the food is the health and prosperity of the hen.

Too highly stimulating food is apt to cause liver troubles.

Grow mangels. They make excellent green food for winter feeding.

Roots of all kinds can be fed cooked or raw, but they should be chopped up fine.

You are positively guaranteed that Pratts Poultry Regulator will cause your little chicks to grow up strong, sturdy and free from disease. If it fails, your money will be refunded without argument.

Mr. Jas. M. Young, of Norwich, Conn., says:—"Pratts Poultry Regulator is a wonderful remedy. Out of 60 young chicks hatched this year, I raised 59. I had *not* one sick chicken, the one I lost got hurt. Finer, healthier chickens I never saw."

It is claimed that carrots improve the color of the yolk of the egg.

Egg production is not measured so much by the quantity as by the quality of the food.

Bulky food serves to promote digestion and health.

Common field peas make an excellent egg-producing food.

Green cut-bone being highly concentrated must not be fed too liberally—about one-half ounce to each bird three times a week. Overfeeding of green bone is apt to produce leg troubles, diarrhea, bowel complaints and worms.

Clover is very rich in protein and contains potash, soda, phosphorous acid and other ingredients that make it one of the best feeds for fowls that can be named. It contains all the essentials in well-balanced proportion, and is palatable to the fowls as well as healthful.

Feed oats for muscle.

Wheat grows feather.

Bonemeal is an excellent feather maker.

It is claimed that it will take seven pounds of skim milk to equal one pound of lean beef for flesh-forming qualities.

A gill of linseed meal contains more bone-forming matter than a pint and a half of corn.

So far as nutrition is concerned, a gill of linseed meal to a pint of corn will increase the ration to a value equal to two pints of corn.

Besides the minerals, three kinds of foods are necessary to produce feathers, bone and muscle in fowls, in the right proportion to make them vigorous egg producers. These are lime, soda and potash.

**If Pratts Poultry Regulator does not make
your hens lay more eggs (except at molting time)
we will return your money.**

Mr. John Wright, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., June 2, 1907, says:—"Before using Pratts Poultry Regulator I was only getting 2 to 6 eggs a day from 20 hens. Since using Pratts Poultry Regulator I have been getting 17 to 19 eggs a day. My neighbors have also had the best of results from using it."

Healthy fowls are always hungry.

Never feed smutty or mildewed grain.

It costs more to feed nitrogenous food than it does carbonaceous, but the former turns the most profit in more eggs and larger eggs, better fertility, better offspring and an improved condition generally.

The all-whole grain diet is injurious; bulky material is needed.

Clover hay should be cut in half-inch lengths for poultry feeding.

The phosphates—salt, soda, magnesia, iron and nitrogen—are easily obtained from the grasses, but in less proportion than from bran.

Costiveness is often caused by too liberal feeding of buckwheat.

Soy beans contain considerable egg-making properties.

It is seldom that fowls tire of milk.

Poultry are fond of broom corn seed.

Buttermilk is highly nutritious, and relished by the fowls.

Meat in some form should be in the daily bill of fare.

Corn is an excellent food for cold weather, as it is heat producing.

It is necessary to have good, sharp grit constantly within reach, or there may be an attack of indigestion or dyspepsia.

It is best to feed vegetables in a raw state, as they are more fattening when cooked.

Hens relish cow peas.

**We guarantee that Pratts Poultry Regulator
will put your hens in condition to molt quickly
and then keep them laying all through the winter.**

P. Dill, Vice-President of the C. W. P. R. Club, of Seaforth, Canada, February 16, 1906, says:—"At the last Ontario show I won 25 prizes with my White Plymouth Rocks, and I attribute most of my success to feeding *Pratts Poultry Regulator*. I commence with the chicks when a month old, and I find it promotes their *growth* and gives a grand lustre to their *plumage*. For *molting* birds it has no equal; it brings them through looking and feeling fine and gives them a good start on their *laying trips* for the winter. I would not be without *Pratts Poultry Regulator* for twice the price."

Large flaked bran is the best.

White middlings contain more nutriment than the brown kind.

Red beets, either cooked or raw, are excellent for fowls.

Stale bread crumbs make a very good addition to the morning mash.

In feeding oats, hulled oats are the most desirable, clipped oats next, and ordinary oats last.

Meat scraps should be kept in a cool place to avoid heating.

Kaffir corn is one of the very best grains for poultry, and more suitable than Indian corn.

Fowls during molt need an extra amount of food.

As a general thing fowls prefer wheat to barley.

Millet seed contains considerable flesh-forming substance.

Food acts as fuel for the body.

Unless grit is hard and sharp it is of little use.

Rye has practically no value as a poultry food.

Sweet potatoes being sugary are fattening.

Barley should be fed only occasionally, as it is a hard grain to digest.

For producing eggs, an excellent morning mash is composed of cornmeal, bran, ground meat, ground oats and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with a pot of cooked vegetables. If you have no vegetables, pour boiling water over cut clover at night, let it stand until morning, then mix with mash. Give a little wheat thrown in the litter at noon and corn and wheat at night. A handful for each fowl. The quantity of mash to be given can only be decided by trial. Feed all they will eat up clean. Feed the mash crumbly, never sloppy. Three times a week give green

No matter how cold the weather, Pratts Poultry Regulator is guaranteed to make hens lay—or money back.

L. Weidel, of Stroudsburg, Pa., April 21, 1906, says:—"I am using Pratts Poultry Regulator and would use no other. During February of this year, the shortest month, my 32 chickens laid 553 eggs."

cut bone, an ounce to each bird. On the days the bone is given, mix no meat with the mash. In preparing your mashes mix with good common sense.

Another egg ration is wheat, bran, cornmeal, ground oats, meat meal, cut clover and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with hot water or milk.

Another recommended ration is corn, ground oats, wheat bran, fine middlings and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with hot water or milk. With this give beef scraps three times a week and green cut bone three times a week and cut clover daily. The grain ration with this should be wheat, oats and cracked corn.

Many poultrymen now use a dry mash and keep it before the birds all the time. A good dry mash is composed of 20 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds cornmeal, 10 pounds linseed meal, 10 pounds of beef scraps and add Pratts Poultry Regulator, allowing 1 ounce of the Regulator to each 15 birds, daily. With this give a morning feed of corn, oats and wheat fed in deep litter, also give green food daily.

A good ration for producing flesh is to feed night and morning cornmeal mixed with milk, a little salt and Pratts Poultry Regulator. At noon whole corn and wheat. Give also green cut bone, clover and vegetables.

Some Market Poultry Terms

A "cock" is a male over a year old; a "cockerel" is one less than a year old.

A "hen" is a female over a year old; a "pullet" is one less than a year old.

**If professional poultry breeders find it pays
to use Pratts Poultry Regulator, it will pay you too.
Besides, your money back if it fails.**

Mr. F. A. Louger, Mgr. of the Cloverdale Poultry Farm, Keene, N. H., says:—"I have used several kinds of poultry preparations and egg producers, and after a thorough test I have concluded that Pratts Poultry Regulator is the best all-around poultry preparation on the market. It increases the egg production and keeps fowls healthy. While I do not believe in stimulating the egg production beyond what a properly balanced ration will do, I consider Pratts a profitable element in that ration."

A "yearling hen" is one that has been laying for about twelve months, or in actual age will be eighteen months old.

A "setting" of eggs is generally counted at thirteen, although many poultrymen make it fifteen.

A "broiler" is a bird from six to fourteen weeks old, and weighing from one and a quarter to two pounds dressed.

A "spring chicken" is a young bird weighing over two pounds.

A "stewing chicken" weighs about three pounds.

A "roaster" weighs four or more pounds.

A "poult" is a turkey in its first year.

A "capon" is a male bird deprived of its generative organs, for the purpose of improving the weight and delicacy of its carcass.

A "poularde" is a pullet deprived of the power of producing eggs, with the object of great size.

A "trio" is a male and two females.

A "breeding pen" is made up of from six to fourteen females and a male.

A male chicken is called a "cock"; male goose, a "gander"; male duck, a "drake"; and a male turkey, a "tom" or "gobbler."

The Wonderful Egg

The first eggs of winter are generally larger than those laid at the close of the summer season.

The older the hen the larger will her eggs average in size.

The flavor of the egg is influenced by feed.

**Do you want to start your pullets laying early?
Pratts Poultry Regulator will do it, under an iron-
clad guarantee.**

Mrs. D. B. Reynolds, of Nevada, Mo., May 5, 1907, says:—"I think there is nothing like Pratts Poultry Regulator. I use it regularly and my five pullets hatched the 31st of December, laid two eggs on May 1st, and I got two eggs before that time from them. They laid at the age of four months. Can that record be beaten?"

The shells of eggs being porous, they will quickly absorb odors, and these will affect the flavor.

Eggs compared with wheat flour contain about the same amount of protein, ten times the fat and half the fuel value.

The best flavored eggs come from feeding the hen with starchy foods. Grains and clover yield the best flavor.

The strictly fresh egg is not older than three days.

The yolk of the egg spoils more quickly than does the white.

"Prime" eggs in the city market are eggs of which the age is anywhere between one and three weeks, in cool weather.

The older the egg the less is that sweet, rich flavor noticeable.

The fresh egg beats to a froth easier than a stale one.

It takes a longer time to boil a fresh egg than it does a stale one.

The fresh egg, when boiled, will stick to the shell, while one a few days old will peel off smoothly.

The stale egg is not so heavy as the fresh one, and the shell becomes shiny and smooth, probably from the little oil that exudes by evaporation from the contents of the shell.

Duck eggs are in demand by confectioners, as they impart a glaze to their icing, which cannot be had with hen eggs.

Pointers on Broilers

The broiler season is at its best from March to June.

It takes about eight weeks to grow a squab broiler.

Unless the animal heat is all out of the carcass before packing to ship, there will be a discoloration of the skin.

Sometimes Pratts Poultry Regulator seems to work miracles. It will often put new life in a chicken too weak to stand. Test it at our expense.

Mr. Silas Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., says:—"I had 75 hens that were sick. Found 5 dead in one morning on the floor. I bought Pratts Poultry Regulator and gave it to them and did not lose another fowl. I also gave Pratts Animal Regulator to my Chester White hogs that had the cholera and did not lose one."

Live broilers should be shipped at four pounds to the pair, and dressed not under two and a half pounds to the pair.

"Asparagus chickens," in market quotations, refers to chickens large enough to broil with early asparagus. They are usually hatched in late July and August, pushed along till November, then killed and placed in cold storage for the winter, to be taken out and eaten in spring.

"Squab broilers" are young stock weighing not over three-quarters of a pound each—a half pound is most acceptable. They find a good market during January and February.

An ideal broiler is short in head; broad, deep and full in breast; small in comb (rose or pea); and a pound and a half to two pounds in weight. The body is short, deep and well rounded; the back short, broad and flat at the shoulders; and the skin is of a rich yellow. The legs are short and the thighs stout, the color of a bright yellow.

It costs about fifteen cents a pound to grow and place a broiler on the market. That pays for the egg producing it, the cost of hatching, feed, etc.

The broiler weight in March is one and a quarter pounds each; April, one and a half pounds; May, one and a quarter to two pounds each.

Squab broilers may be grown in eight or ten weeks in brooders, kept in a room where the temperature is about seventy degrees.

In calculating what young broilers will weigh when prepared for market, get the live weight and deduct 12 per cent., and you have the dressed weight.

**We welcome the hardest kind of a test. Try
Pratts Poultry Regulator on some of your worst
run-down fowls. We will refund every penny it
cost you if it don't do the work.**

Mrs. Geo. Vandament, Hannibal, Mo., July 3, 1907, says:—"I had 7 old hens and never got an egg for six months at a time. I thought I would try Pratts Poultry Regulator and to my surprise a few days after I found 7 eggs and now have a lot of fine, young chicks."

"Roasting" Fowls for Market

Cockerels intended for "soft roasters" should be separated from the pullets before the combs begin to become a bright red.

A "soft roaster" is a fowl of four pounds weight.

Over-exercise toughens the flesh of even a young fowl.

A good breast is half the race for a valuable table fowl.

Roasters are shipped at from four to six months of age.

The market weights for roasting fowls vary from two and a half to eight pounds, according to season.

Small bone, short legs and well-rounded form are good points desirable.

The early roaster markets call for light weights, the weight gradually increasing until late fall and early winter.

Fall-hatched chickens find a good market as roasters from January 1st to April 1st.

A "large roaster" means a plump, soft chicken of four or five pounds weight.

Some Capon Facts

Capons sell best in February.

The season is January, February and March.

The large breeds are best for caponizing.

A capon will more readily put on fat and get large and prime after maturity.

Age does not impair a capon as it does a cockerel, provided the bird is not kept longer than a year and a half.

Capons should not be marketed too early or they will not have fat enough.

Help your hens to lay by keeping them free from disease. Pratts Poultry Regulator will positively do this. You take no risk. No cure, no pay.

H. J. Taylor, of Landenberg, Chester Co., Pa., May 27, 1907, says:—"I use Pratts Poultry Regulator and during March my 25 hens laid 473 eggs. I now have 103 young chickens and not one with the gapes."

Capons weighing six pounds command earliest sale, but the best prices are paid for nine to ten pound birds.

Caponizing is performed when the birds are about two or three months old—before the comb develops.

Capons generally are dressed by leaving feathers on the neck from the head down two-thirds to the shoulders. They are also left on two first joints of wings, on tail, half way up the back, and on legs from knee joint two-thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers are taken off.

Pointers on Ducks

The duck generally lays at night.

Strong, vigorous birds can be successfully bred at four years of age.

When properly fed, at eight weeks of age green ducks will weigh nine pounds to the pair, at ten weeks, ten to eleven pounds.

Best prices are paid May 1st. The lowest prices from July 1st to September 1st.

The most notable growth of the duck is between the third and fourth week of its age, when it often doubles its weight.

A duck is not fully matured until it is about two and a half years old.

The duck laying season, as a rule, begins in February.

The duck house should have an earth floor, and heavily bedded with straw or leaves.

After once using Pratts Poultry Regulator, you simply cannot get along without it. The results are really marvelous.

Mrs. Satek, of Chicago, Ill., says:—"I bought 30 chickens from my butcher and they were so poor and sickly looking that I thought I would have to kill them. I was advised to try Pratts Poultry Regulator which I did, and the results have been wonderful. My chickens are now all healthy and during January and February when eggs were 40 cents a dozen, I got as many as 24 in one day and never less than 15 or 16. I would not be without Pratts Poultry Regulator."

Hints About Turkeys

Hens are profitable until five years of age.

Gobblers should be changed every year.

It requires twenty-eight days to hatch turkey eggs.

Seven eggs constitute a setting.

The turkey is not fully matured until two years old; at three **it is in its prime**, and nearly as good at four years old.

After three months old turkeys are, as a rule, hardy, and **may** be allowed unlimited range.

Inbreeding must be avoided.

A single union of a male and a female fertilizes all the eggs **the hen will lay in one season**. One gobbler is enough for twenty **or more** hens.

Hen turkeys sell more readily than gobblers, and medium-sized carcasses sell best in market.

The proper way to kill a turkey is to tie its feet together, **hang** on a pole, then cut the throat and allow to bleed freely. Dry **pick**, allowing the head and wings to remain. After picking, dip **in** hot water and then in cold; this gives the skin a fresher look.

Turkey breeding stock should be changed every three years.

The Delicious Guinea

Guinea eggs are as good to eat as hens' eggs.

The Guinea flesh has the flavor of the wild fowl.

Until well feathered, young Guineas are tender and delicate, **and** should not be hatched before June.

The two most popular varieties are the Pearl and the White.

Unless Pratts Poultry Regulator can save you money, we don't want you to buy it. But we guarantee it to do so, or no charge.

Mr. Frank Freer, of Kearney, N. J., April 8, 1907, says:—"My 20 White Leghorn Pullets laid 3,427 eggs in 1906. They were raised and kept on a plot of ground 25 ft. by 60 ft. I use Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with the mash. The eggs were fertile and hatched well. After deducting cost of feed I made a clear profit of \$125 from 20 hens."

The male birds are larger than the females, are more aggressive, and have a different call.

The cry of the Guinea is one of warning to the rest of the poultry, which keep in hiding until the alarm ceases.

Guineas are safe to have in the garden, as they do not scratch, like other fowls. They walk sedately up and down the rows of vegetables in quest of bugs and worms.

It is natural to Guineas to roost in trees or on low buildings, but it is better to early train them to roost in the house, as they are of too tender a nature to roost outside during the winter.

Guineas are light sleepers, making them valuable to have in the hen house at night, as their cries will quickly send out the alarm of trouble.

The flesh of the birds is dark-colored.

Guineas prefer to seek their own food in the meadows and fields.

Pigeon Facts

All poultrymen should have a flock of pigeons. A room 8 x 10 feet with a wire-enclosed fly 10 feet high, 35 feet long and 8 feet wide, will accommodate 50 pairs. The best variety to keep for squab raising is the straight Homer. They are large, healthy, active and fine breeders. Feed twice a day. The best feed is wheat, cracked corn, peas and Pratts Poultry Regulator in the morning, and cracked corn, peas and millet in the evening. Rice and hemp are good. Give them green food. Always have fresh, clean water for them to drink and have water for them to bathe in three times a week. Look out for lice. Spray or sprinkle

The following is an extract from the November, 1909, issue of the *National Squab Magazine*, by William B. Thomas, entitled "How to Cure Pigeons 'Going Light'": "I had a very fine Carneau bird that went light and was so weak he could not even fly a foot off the ground. I had been using Pratts Poultry Regulator for my chickens with fine results, so I mixed a teaspoonful of the Regulator with water, about like dough, and stuffed it down my Carneau bird. I looked for him on the floor the next evening, but to my surprise found him on the roost ten feet from the floor. I had a lively chase to catch him to give him another dose. He gained strength at once and soon was all right. I found by sprinkling Pratts Poultry Regulator on bread or moist feed that it was extra fine for molting birds."

the house weekly with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer. Keep the house clean, whitewash frequently and sprinkle lime on the floor, then sand. Good, sharp grit is needed. Squabs should be ready for market when four weeks old and then weigh 8 pounds to the dozen. An excellent way to give Pratts Poultry Regulator to pigeons is to mix 4 tablespoonfuls in 4 quarts of cornmeal. Mix with water and bake. When stale, crumble and feed. Mix a small quantity of the Regulator in the drinking water. Pigeons breed in pairs and when mated are usually faithful to each other until separated by death. To distinguish between the male and female requires close observation. The female is usually smaller, the eyes are milder and has a feminine look about the head.

The best breeds for practical purposes are the Homer, Dragon, Duchesse and the Runt. The Common pigeons crossed with Antwerps make good squabs.

How to Properly Fatten Poultry

Fatten as quickly as possible. Ten days is long enough. There must be a constant supply of fresh water, and feed given four times a day—the first meal early, the last one late.

A recommended fattening mixture is (by weight) three parts of cornmeal, one part ground oats, one part bran, one part crude tallow. The entire lot scalded and fed for the first three meals, with all the corn and wheat that can be eaten up clean at night. The effect will be greatly improved if some good Poultry Regulator, like Pratts is added to the mixture.

Don't overfeed the first week. Feed lightly three times a day.

Eggs are sure if you use Pratts Poultry Regulator. We guarantee this or money back.

Mr. James F. Sargent, of Concord, N. H., says:—"Before using Pratts Poultry Regulator my 32 hens laid in two months 687 eggs. I then gave them Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and the next two months they laid 1,030 eggs, and 12 hens were setting the last month. The weather was cold and unfavorable and I credit all the increase to the use of Pratts Poultry Regulator."

Corn and cornmeal form the proper food for producing yellow carcasses while fattening.

Skim milk has a tendency to whiten the flesh.

Food flavors the flesh as well as it does the egg.

Capons should reach full size—from ten to twelve months old—before they are fattened for market. Then shut them up for two weeks in a small, dark coop and feed three times a day all they will eat of cornmeal and middlings, mixed up with milk.

English authorities claim that a single comb fowl always grows fatter and plumper than any others.

It is hard to fatten a stunted chicken.

It takes about two weeks to fatten a duck for market.

In France, spices and herbs are mixed with the feed given to fattening poultry in order to impart a delicious flavor to the meat.

Some Wrinkles About Marketing

Don't ship bony, skinny stock.

Don't ship half-picked, flesh-torn poultry.

Don't ship to every strange house that solicits.

Don't ship dressed stock in any old box that may be handy. It pays to use clean, fresh boxes, using care and neatness in packing.

Don't allow some little market fluster to cause you to change houses. Get a good, solid house and stick to it.

Don't fail to carefully inspect your shipment before closing the box. Put in the memorandum on your own billhead, showing the count and other data. Keep a duplicate yourself, thereby saving much annoyance and frequent loss.

Prevent lice, or kill them with Pratts Lice Killer. Guaranteed to do the work. Satisfaction—or money back.

Mr. Jos. P. Murtaugh, of Branchville, Conn., March 14, 1907, says:—"I use Pratts Poultry-Regulator and find it all you claim for it. I could not do without Pratts Lice Killer, especially on setting hens."

Don't chase off into a new market with untried people just because of a possible temporary advantage.

Those raising poultry for market must not lose sight of the fact that the carcass in demand in the markets is one that is broad in body, deep and full in breast, legs well apart, legs and neck short rather than long—a bird giving the greatest weight with least waste.

The quality of poultry for the Jewish holiday trade must be better than at any other season. They prefer large, fat fowls, the larger the better. Those weighing eight or nine pounds are most desired. For the dressed poultry trade these are too heavy, four or five pounds being best. One reason why the Jews wish very fat poultry is that they use the grease in the place of lard, the latter being a product of swine, which is forbidden food to them.

Aim to attract the eye of the buyer.

Have regular market days.

Grow bone and muscle first, and then fatten.

Young fowls shipped with old stock will command old stock prices.

Poultry should be killed the day before marketing, when going direct to the consumer.

Do not mix white-skinned chickens in the same shipment with yellow-skinned ones.

Produce commission men state that of late years there has sprung up a great demand for late fall-hatched chicks to be marketed in early spring before broilers are "ripe."

Young cockerels should be marketed after they weigh five

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Disease is unknown where Pratts Guaranteed Poultry Regulator is used.

H. Arnold, of Wellington, New Zealand, says:—"Pratts Poultry Regulator is very good, it makes the fowls lay in the winter and is very useful for rearing young chickens, keeping them from disease and it makes larger birds."

pounds to the pair, for after their combs grow they will be classified as "old roosters" and sell at a much lower price.

Fat poultry, if dry picked, will cook better.

Plump and neat carcasses advertise themselves.

Short-legged fowls generally make the best table poultry.

Miscellaneous Wrinkles

A very good block for decapitating fowls is made by driving two spikes or nails along one side of a heavy block of wood, far enough apart to allow the fowl's neck to slip between them. This holds it in place and makes it easy to complete the work at one blow.

It is a bad practice to clip the wing of a fowl to prevent it from flying. A better way is to spread out the wing and cut the feather portion from the quill. This leaves bare quills, and when the wing is closed it rarely shows that the wing has been tampered with. Only one wing is thus cut.

The average hen outlives her usefulness in two years, and is more profitable sent to market.

The spring chicken is one hatched not earlier than February, nor later than May.

It is best to first dry pick the legs, when scalding poultry for market, so that they will not necessarily be placed in the water and change color. Neither the heads nor the feet should touch the water. The proper temperature for the water is as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling.

Sickly fowls are rarely seen where Pratts Poultry Regulator is used. We are so sure of this that we will refund your money if you are disappointed.

N. B. Meade, Marshalltown, Iowa, May 2, 1906, says:—"My Rhode Island Red hens were taken sick a few days ago and although I tried many preparations, I lost two valuable birds. The others were failing fast when I purchased a box of Pratts Poultry Regulator and as a last chance decided to try it.

"From the very first dose they began to improve and all are now in good health. It certainly is a wonderful tonic and I shall always keep it on hand."

A dressed fowl is "plumped" by dipping it for ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. Plumping gives the fowl a much more attractive appearance.

Immediately after dressing poultry, it should be thrown into ice cold water, and allowed to remain there until all the animal heat has left the body.

Poultry should never be eaten the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh-killed chicken will be tough as soon as the animal heat has left the body. In about twelve hours, however, the muscles will relax, and it then becomes acceptable as food.

Health Items

A smooth plumage indicates health.

A dark comb is indicative of indigestion.

One of the greatest curses to the health of fowls is inbreeding.

Proper housing is of great importance. There must be good ventilation, but no draughts must be allowed.

To allow the droppings to accumulate in the house, especially if the house is closed tightly at night, compels fowls to breathe a contaminated air, which is sure to sooner or later cause sickness.

Cleaning out the houses several times a week will not only give the atmosphere a purer condition, but it will greatly help to kill disease germs.

Getting fowls in a too-fat condition invites disease.

**You want the little chicks to grow big, fast?
Pratts Poultry Regulator must do this, or we pay
you back its cost.**

Mrs. A. E. Stearnes, Wintthrop, N. Y., May 1, 1907, says:—"Pratts Poultry Regulator has no equal. I give it daily in the mash and have not had a sick or lazy fowl. I have 64 strong, healthy, little chicks which get a small portion of Pratts Poultry Regulator each day. They are gaining much faster than in any previous year when I did not use Pratts Poultry Regulator."

To keep healthy, the poultry must be compelled to exercise. If the blood is allowed to become sluggish there is sure to be some bad results.

To build up a hardy race the beginning must be made with sturdy stock—stock that have never been ill and undersized—and every year or two adding new blood to keep up the stamina.

Overcrowding while on the roost at night will cause the fowls to sweat, and colds are generally the result.

Lice and mites are the greatest barriers to good health.

Lice sleep in the daytime and do their deadly work at night. They sap the lifeblood of the fowls, disturb their rest, and, in consequence, weaken them so that they become easy prey to sickness.

As a general thing, in nearly every case it will be found that a sick fowl is lousy.

See page 53 for a valuable remedy for lice.

The poultry yard must be provided with some shade, so that the fowls need not be exposed entirely to the burning rays of a summer sun. The morning sun acts like a tonic, but the mid-day sun is apt to be weakening.

Runs that are entirely shaded are damp, which is a worse condition than no shade at all.

Idle fowls are not well ones. The healthier the hen the busier she will be during the daytime.

Fowls compelled to scratch among litter for their grain are never cold during winter and not sluggish in the summer.

Musty grain is dangerous to the health.

Many disease germs lurk in filthy drinking vessels.

Roupy hens never lay. Roupy hens mostly die, unless you quickly mix Pratts Roup Cure with their drinking water. It won't cost you a penny if the birds die.

L. A. Vick, Fayetteville, Tenn., September 9, 1909, says:—"I consider Pratts Poultry Regulator and Pratts Roup Cure ahead of everything else for chickens. I had 65 birds which were dying with the roup and began using your remedies, with the result that my chickens are now healthy and laying fine."

Pointers on Building Houses

The land on which the house and run is to be built must be well drained. The soil should be of a light nature, so as to quickly dry after a rain or melting snow.

The ground floor of the house should be six inches or even a foot higher than the level of the outside land, so as to prevent dampness.

The walls should be double, with heavy frostproof lining paper between. This will also prevent draughts from cracks that are apt to spring in single walls.

Part of the front of each house should be more or less open. A good one is afforded in the plan of the scratching-shed architecture. These fronts are covered with one-inch wire netting to keep out animal enemies, but on cold nights there should be used a muslin drop curtain to keep out driving rains or snows.

Plenty of fresh air can pass through these muslin curtains, and the houses, in consequence, will never have that unpleasant "chicken smell."

The great point is to so construct the houses that they will admit plenty of fresh air without affording any draughts, and that they can be so opened that the sun rays can strike all parts of the building.

Fowls need plenty of room both day and night, and to crowd fifty fowls in a space that is large enough for but twenty-five, is to invite sickness and other troubles.

Underneath the roosts there should be constructed tight dropping boards. This will not only make the work of cleaning much easier, but it affords a better chance to fight lice and mites.

**Don't bother with a poultry regulator unless
it pays for its cost many times over. Pratts is
guaranteed to show you big profits.**

A. C. Sieberling, Allentown, Pa., June 25, 1909, says:—"My 5 Plymouth Rock Biddies have laid 440 eggs between February and June. From the day I got them I have been using Pratts Poultry Regulator and consider that it has paid me handsomely to use it."

The camping grounds of these pests invariably are found on the roosts or the dropping boards, as they congregate where the fowls and the manure are.

Buying Eggs for Hatching

Don't expect prize stock from cheap eggs.

Don't expect every egg to hatch.

Don't expect eggs to hatch as well in winter and early spring as they do in April and May.

Don't blame the eggs for the poor hatch you got from them in your first incubator trial.

Don't forget that even hens at times cause poor hatches: some hens sit too close upon the nest, and some not close enough.

Don't expect eggs shipped a distance to hatch as well as those from the hens on your own place.

Selling Eggs for Hatching

Always meet complaints half way.

Never ship an egg over a week old.

Gather the eggs several times a day during cold weather to prevent chilling.

Keep eggs in a warm place, standing on end, and turn them every day.

When breeding several varieties, be sure to mark the eggs as gathered so that they will not become mixed.

If it pays the big fellows, who use many hundreds of pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator, it certainly will be a money-saver for the man with a few hens.

C. B. Allen, Salem, N. J., October 3, 1909, says:—"About June 1, 1909, I commenced giving Pratts Poultry Regulator to my ducks and pigeons and, after feeding 1,500 lbs., I am convinced it is all you claim it to be."

NOTE.—Mr. Allen first bought 500 lbs. Two weeks later he ordered 500 lbs. more; one month later, another 500 lbs. His last order reached us September 10, 1909, for 100 lbs., making 1,600 lbs. in all.

Descriptions of Pure Bred Fowls

AMERICAN CLASS

Plymouth Rocks are general purpose fowls; of a hardy nature; lay brown eggs; are good sitters; and have standard weights: cock, 9½ pounds; cockerel, 8½ pounds; hen, 7½ pounds; pullet, 6½ pounds. The popular varieties are Barred, White and Buff.

Wyandottes have the same characteristics as have Plymouth Rocks, with standard weights one pound less for both males and females. The popular varieties are Silver, White, Golden, Black, Buff and Columbian.

Rhode Island Reds have same characteristics and weights as the Plymouth Rocks.

The entire American class is noted for good laying. The Javas, American Dominiques and the White Wonders of this class are not so generally bred as they were some years ago.

ASIATIC CLASS

Light Brahmas are very hardy; lay large brown eggs; have excellent meat qualities; good sitters; and have the distinction of being the largest variety of fowls. The standard weights are: cock, 12 pounds; cockerel, 10 pounds; hen, 9½ pounds; pullet, 8 pounds.

Dark Brahmas have same qualifications, but are a pound lighter in males and females.

“Could not keep chickens without it.” You’ll say so too after the first trial of Pratts Poultry Regulator.

A. J. Downing, Otago, New Zealand, August 6, 1909, says:—“I have used several poultry tonics, but have found Pratts the most beneficial for pullets coming on to lay.”

Mr. Robert G. Heath, South Milwaukee, Wis., says:—“Pratts Poultry Regulator makes hens lay when eggs are high. There is nothing like it. We would not keep chickens without it.”

Cochins are very hardy; lay brown eggs; are persistent sitters, with standard weights same as Dark Brahmas. They come in Buff, Partridge, White and Black varieties.

Langshans are fairly hardy; lay dark brown, varying to a purplish-tinged colored eggs; good sitters; flesh very much similar in flavor to that of turkey, and in standard weights are: cock, 10 pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; hen, 7 pounds; pullet, 6 pounds. They are Black and White, the latter less bred than formerly.

MEDITERRANEAN CLASS

Leghorns are hardy; lay white eggs; are non-sitters, and have no special standard weights. They are great egg producers. In varieties they are the Brown, White, Black, Buff, as most popular, with some other productions that are more or less bred.

Minorcas are fairly hardy; lay a large white egg; are non-sitters, and have standard weight of cock, 8 pounds; cockerel, 6½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5½ pounds. There are two varieties, Black and White.

Blue Andalusians in qualities are about the same as Minorcas.

White-Faced Black Spanish are not so popular as they were some years ago. They compare very closely to the Black Minorcas.

MISCELLANEOUS BREEDS

Polish fowls are very little bred at the present day.

Hamburgs are probably more numerously bred than are the Polish.

Would you use Pratts Poultry Regulator for twenty years if it didn't pay you?

L. O. Jones, Henderson, N. C., June 4, 1909, says:—"It is wonderful how quickly Pratts Poultry Regulator will cure a sick fowl. To me it is worth its weight in gold. I am never without it. I have been using your remedy for twenty years with all kinds of fowls and the best of success. All I have to do is to tell my neighbors that I use it and they are sure to try it."

Houdans are more popular in this country than are any of the French class. They are more or less delicate, are good layers, producing a large white egg, and are excellent as table fowls.

Dorkings are not favorites in this country, as they do not thrive in our changeable climate.

Orpingtons are a new class, with several varieties, coming from England. Generally speaking, they are no better than our American class, having about the same qualifications.

A Few Breed Pointers

Brown-egg fowls are general-purpose fowls, and become more or less broody.

White-egg layers are, as a class, non-sitters. They are also high flyers, with the exception of crested fowls.

The American class combines the good qualities of all utility fowls.

The Light Brahmas and the White Leghorns have been so radically changed in style and form that they have become Americanized.

Advantages of Pure Bred Poultry

The utility pure bred is bred up for laying.

Pure bred poultry have but one line of blood in their veins.

The common or barnyard fowl is a haphazard mixture of

The most exacting critics of Poultry Regulators are the professional poultry breeders—the men who make a deep study of poultry raising. Read what Mr. Garnett says.

F. L. Garnett, Poultry Breeder, Nottingham, Ohio, says:—"I have used Pratt's Poultry Regulator for more than fifteen years, and have always found it better than any other preparation obtainable. I have been the winner of prizes East, West, North and South, and attribute my success in the poultry business to the good results from the continued use of Pratt's Poultry Regulator."

different kinds of bloods, and such a flock is made up of good, bad and indifferent stock.

It is estimated that if the farmers could be induced to discard the scrubs and use none but purebreds, the increase in the value of poultry would be easily 100 per cent.

Where good blood is used, we can nearly always find success.

Pure bred poultry gives uniformity of size, shape and color of carcass when dressed.

Pure breds lay eggs more uniform in size and color.

Truly, the business hen is strictly a pure bred.

Facts About Feathers

The tail and wing feathers of turkeys are used mostly in the manufacture of dusters.

Feather boas are made from white chicken feathers, curled with hot irons.

Feathers are also used in making muffs and fans. The dry-picking method is the best, as a larger percentage of the feathers can be kept clean and are more marketable.

Goose feathers are more oily and apt to turn rancid sooner than chicken feathers. They should be well washed in hot water, using plenty of soap and a cupful of ammonia to a barrel of water. Then rinse and dry.

Hen feathers range from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents a pound.

It seems easy to cure chicken cholera with Pratts Poultry Regulator. We've had so many letters like Mr. Minks' that we guarantee to cure this disease or return your money.

Mr. Abe Minks, General Merchandise, Lily, Ky., says:—"One of my customers came to my store recently and complained of his chickens dying with cholera. We sold him a package of Pratts Poultry Regulator and he reported later that he not only stopped the spread of the disease, but cured all that were sick."

A. W. Fligor, Paragould, Ark., October 4, 1908, says:—"I gave Pratts Poultry Regulator to 16 of my laying hens, and from December 18th to January 18th received 196 eggs. My neighbors do not get half as many, because they do not use Pratts Poultry Regulator."

Calendar of Work for the Year

January

Lay plans.

Mate up pens.

Adopt a system.

Keep a strict account.

Get rid of all unnecessary fowls.

A good time to start with trap nests.

Keep the fowls indoors during rainy, snowy or windy weather.

Prevent roup by mixing Pratt's Roup Cure in the drinking water.

Make it a rule to clean up the droppings daily.

Empty the drinking vessels every night.

Gather the eggs frequently during the day.

Keep the eggs in a temperature not below fifty degrees if intended for hatching.

Keep a close watch on the stock, as this is the season for colds.

See that the fowls are comfortable and not overcrowded.

Strew litter on the floor, among which scatter the grain, so that the fowls will exercise.

As the weather grows colder increase the supply of corn, as it is a heating food; but do not give it to the exclusion of wheat or oats.

February

The egg crop is increasing.

The price of eggs is decreasing.

The price for broilers is upward.

The duck laying season is about beginning.

See that the fowls are comfortable and well fed.

There may be some broody hens this month.

Broodies in February need a warm, dry place to set.

There is a demand for large, soft roasting fowls and capons.

Start the incubators for early table poultry.

March

March hatches will be profitable.

Barrels laid on their sides under a shed or some building make ideal nests at this time.

Do not set the hens in the regular laying house, and do not set a hen until she is thoroughly broody.

Do not place more than eleven eggs under a hen, as they are apt to be chilled when too many are given.

The egg crop is increasing while the price is going down.

Try alternating males in the breeding pen for strong fertility.

Eggs from two-year-old hens hatch best now.

April

Set all the hens you can.

Pullets hatched in April will mean next winter layers.

Protect the chicks by giving them comfortable quarters, as there is much changeable weather.

Do not place more than thirteen eggs this month under the broody hen.

Chicks hatched last fall should now weigh from three to four pounds each, for which a good market can be found.

Broiler prices are increasing.

April is a good month to hatch goose, duck and turkey eggs.

May

The market calls for broilers weighing one and a quarter to two pounds dressed.

There is a further decline in the price of eggs.

This is an excellent month for growth of April-hatched chicks.

Feed the growing stock plenty of good, nourishing food, but do not overfeed.

Look out for hidden nests if the hens are having free range.

Give the houses and coops a thorough cleaning. Disinfect by using some good disinfectant, such as Pratts Germathol or Liquid Lice Killer.

Also plow up the runs and disinfect with Pratts Germathol, for polluted soil is a breeder of the gape worm.

Green ducks bring the highest market price about May 1st.

June

Look out for lice. Use some good lice killer, like Pratts.

Provide generous shade in the runs.

The hatching season is practically over.

Keep the houses open the entire day, and allow plenty of fresh air at night.

Cut down the quantity of corn and other heating food in the ration.

Feed all the green stuff the fowls will eat.

June-hatched chicks should be reared in a cool place, such as an orchard.

From the early hatches separate the cockerels and pullets, and feed the former more heavily than the latter.

A good month to caponize.

Send all the remaining broiler stock to market.

The market is still good for ducklings.

Clean up the incubators and brooders, and store them in a dry place.

Give the houses a good cleaning, and disinfect with some good disinfectant, such as Pratts Germathol.

July

Keep up the fight with the lice. Do not allow filth to remain on the premises.

Clean up the droppings daily.

Disinfect once a week.

Dispose of all the old stock not needed.

The market for ducklings is declining.

Good prices are paid for roasting fowls.

Keep the eggs in a cool cellar.

Guard against rats, weasels and opossums.

Do not allow piles of lumber or rubbish to remain near the hen houses, as they afford hiding places for rats and other vermin.

August

The duck laying season ends this month.

The March-hatched pullets should now be laying.

It is not yet too late to caponize.

Add linseed meal to the morning mash.

Place rusty iron in the drinking vessels.

Set hens for winter-killing chickens.

Clean up the feathers and rubbish about the place.

September

Purchase new blood.

The molting season is in full blast.

This is the rapid growing month for young stock.

A good month to caponize.

Market all ducks not intended for next year's breeding.

Sow rye in all the empty duck yards.

For Christmas poultry this is a good time to start incubators or set hens.

It is a good plan to remove the males from the yard while molting is going on.

Whitewash, repair roofs, and generally fix up, for winter is near at hand.

The Hebrew holidays begin, which call for heavy sales in live poultry.

October

Get the fowls out of the habit of roosting outdoors.

Now is the time for building operations.

Order incubators, brooders, bone cutter, trap nests, and what supplies are needed.

Place the pullets in laying quarters.

April-hatched pullets are now laying.

The caponizing season ends.

Market all surplus stock.

Start the trap nests so as to record the winter laying. This will give an opportunity to breed from the best high-priced-egg producers.

The fall Jewish holidays end this month.

Put several wheelbarrow loads of dirt in each house to prevent dampness.

November

Start incubators for broiler stock.

Gather in road dust or sifted coal ashes for the winter dust baths.

Look out for roup. Use Pratts Roup Cure.

See that plenty of leaves or other light litter is on hand for the fowls to scratch in this coming winter.

Finish up all the outside work.

See that the fowls get a good feed of corn at night to furnish heat for the body.

Do not market any poultry a week before or a week after Thanksgiving, unless by special order.

Old hens and late-hatched pullets will do very little laying until spring.

December

Market all stock the first two weeks of this month, and then hold off until two weeks after the New Year holiday, for the markets will be glutted.

A good price is paid for roasting fowls weighing five to six pounds each.

Better not market the capons until after the holidays.

Keep the scratching shed or poultry house floor well bedded.

Give an extra allowance of grain at night.

Feed plenty of cut-up vegetables.

Feed green cut-bone twice a week.

Close up the accounts for the year.

This is the season when colds, sneezing, catarrh, running at the eyes and nostrils, bronchitis, canker and roup must be guarded against.

The Sitting Hen and Little Chicks

Never grease the sitting hen.

Never force a hen to stay on the nest.

Be gentle in handling the broody hens.

Clean all eggs that have become befouled in the nest.

In cleaning dirty eggs use a woolen rag moistened in warm water.

While cleaning the eggs, hold them still, as rough handling and turning may injure the germ.

The best nests are made by laying barrels on the side.

Whole corn, sharp grit and fresh water is the proper bill of fare for the sitting hen.

Nests should be large so the hen can easily turn about in them.

Hens of a nervous disposition should not be disturbed oftener than is strictly necessary.

Most poultrymen set two or three hens at one time, and at the end of the first week test the eggs, placing all the fertile eggs under one or two hens, and resetting the extra bird.

Be on the lookout for heavy showers.

Give water to drink from the start.

Clean out the houses at least once a week.

Keep fighting the grand army of lice.

When the mother hen starts laying, she is apt to neglect her young.

A good thing to remember: In severe cases make a gruel of Pratts Poultry Regulator and pour it down the chicken's throat with a spoon.

Mrs. W. H. Bulkley, of Groton, N. Y., says:—"When I use Pratts Poultry Regulator I am successful. When I am without it, or use others, I am a loser. This year I had three hatches with the following results:

1st hatch—125 chickens, 22 turkeys.

Used *Pratts Poultry Regulator*. Now have 106 chickens; 15 turkeys.

2nd hatch—154 chickens; 41 turkeys.

Used _____ Food. Now have 21 chickens; 2 turkeys.

3rd hatch—180 chickens; 15 turkeys.

Used _____ Food. Now have 31 chickens; no turkeys.

I have saved chickens, turkeys and hens by pouring gruel made of Pratts Poultry Regulator down their throats when they were too weak to stand."

ESTABLISHED 1872



PRATT'S FOOD COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA

GUARANTEE

Covering the entire list of Pratt Preparations, including

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR
PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR
(For 37 years called Pratt's Poultry Food)
PRATT'S LIQUID LICE KILLER
PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER
PRATT'S IMPROVED DOG BISCUITS
PRATT'S ROYAL CURE
PRATT'S CONDITIONER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
(For 37 years called Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle)

PRATT'S VETERINARY LINIMENT
PRATT'S PEERLESS HOOF OINTMENT
PRATT'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
PRATT'S CONDITION POWDER
PRATT'S BAG OINTMENT (For Cows)
PRATT'S VETERINARY COLIC CURE
PRATT'S VETERINARY HEALING OINTMENT
PRATT'S SPECIALLY PREPARED WORM POWDER
PRATT'S HEAVE, COUGH AND COLD CURE
PRATT'S ANIMAL DIP
PRATT'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT (For Little Chickens)

PRATT'S HARNESS SOAP
PRATT'S COW TONIC
PRATT'S CALF TONIC
PRATT'S DISTEMPER AND PINK EYE REMEDY
PRATT'S SPAYIN PASTE
PRATT'S LIQUID SPAYIN REMEDY
PRATT'S HOG WORM POWDER
PRATT'S GERM-A-TICOL (Household Disinfectant)
PRATT'S DISINFECTANT

This is to Certify That all of the above preparations are sold by our authorized dealers throughout the world, subject to the following "Square Deal" guarantee:

We, the Pratt Food Co. of Philadelphia, do hereby guarantee all of the above preparations to be scientifically prepared from valuable formulas, owned only by us, and furthermore guarantee all of the said preparations to do exactly what we claim for them.

Therefore, if the preparations do not do as we claim and give absolute satisfaction, we hereby authorize our dealers to refund the purchase price to the buyer.

HOME OFFICES
126-128-130-132 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

J. D. Miller
PRATT FOOD CO. PRESIDENT.

IN USE 37 YEARS

For the first few days it is best to keep the hen and her brood shut up.

Before giving the chicks to the hen, dust the latter with a good insect destroyer such as Pratts Lice Killer. See page 53.

Chicks confined to portable runs should be removed to fresh grass plats every week or two.

When it is noticed that a hen neglects or abuses her young, she should be taken away from them.

When chicks show signs of gapes, such as stretching the neck and gaping, a piece of asafetida or gum camphor, about the size of a kernel of wheat, should be given them. If taken in time, this remedy will be found effective, but if delayed the worms will have become well established, and it may require several treatments.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

We guarantee you eggs when eggs are scarce and high. If the hens don't lay you don't owe us anything.

Mr. John Smelter, of Baltimore, Md., says:—"I have 37 hens and have given them Pratts Poultry Regulator since they were hatched. They commenced to lay in *four months* and two weeks, and during March laid 804 eggs. I also have 250 pigeons and last year got from them 1,144 squabs weighing 10 to 12 lbs. per dozen. Pratts Poultry Regulator does the work."

Mr. William S. Wright, Breeder and Fancier, of Winslow Junction, N. J., October 15, 1909, says:—"Both of my exhibits at the recent Mt. Holly Fair have won out, getting all that was coming in the White Plymouth Rock Class—first and second prizes. This is not only a victory for my birds, but for Pratts Poultry Regulator, to which I attribute my success."

K. Dunstan, Clark Street, Waihi, New Zealand, says:—"Pratts Poultry Regulator is the best that I have ever had to make fowls lay. It keeps them strong and healthy and I have not lost more than two fowls out of sixty since using Pratts."

W. C. Flenniken, 3530 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., October 27, 1909, says:—"Pratts Roup Cure received with many thanks. It has done wonders. Our chickens were saved by giving them your Roup Cure. I also give them Pratts Poultry Regulator and think it is splendid. From 35 hens we have had 4,284 eggs in the past nine months, and we only have a city yard in which to handle our hens."

Breeding Data

Animal	Age to Begin Breeding	Period of Gestation or Incubation	Useful for Breeding
Horse	4 years	337-419 days	10-12 years
Cow	3 "	226-326 "	10-12 "
Hog	1 year	104-127 "	6 "
Sheep	2 years	143-160 "	6 "
Goat	2 "	148-162 "	6 "
Rabbit	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 year	30 "	5-8 "
Hen	1 "	21 "	3-5 "
Turkey	1 "	28 "	10 "
Guinea	1 "	25 "	10 "
Duck	1 "	28-35 "	10 "
Goose	1 "	30-35 "	10 "
Dog	2 years	55-70 "	8 "
Cat	1 year	48-60 "	6 "

Date of Service	Date on which the animal may be expected to give birth			
	Mare	Cow	Sow	Ewe
January 1	Dec. 2	Oct. 8	April 22	May 27
" 21	" 22	" 28	May 12	June 16
February 5	Jan. 6	Nov. 12	" 27	July 1
" 20	" 21	" 27	June 11	" 16
March 7	Feb. 6	Dec. 13	" 27	Aug. 1
" 22	" 21	" 28	July 12	" 16
April 6	Mar. 8	Jan. 12	" 27	" 31
" 26	" 28	Feb. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 20
May 11	Apr. 12	" 16	" 31	Oct. 5
" 31	May 3	Mar. 8	Sept. 20	" 25
June 15	" 17	" 23	Oct. 5	Nov. 9
" 30	June 1	Apr. 7	" 20	" 24
July 10	" 11	" 17	" 30	Dec. 4
" 25	" 26	May 2	Nov. 14	" 19
August 9	July 11	" 17	" 29	Jan. 3
" 24	" 26	June 1	Dec. 14	" 18
September 8	Aug. 10	" 16	" 29	Feb. 2
" 28	" 30	July 6	Jan. 18	" 22
October 8	Sept. 9	" 16	" 28	Mar. 4
" 23	" 24	" 31	Feb. 12	" 19
November 7	Oct. 9	Aug. 15	" 27	Apr. 3
" 22	" 24	" 30	Mar. 14	" 18
December 7	Nov. 8	Sept. 14	" 29	May 3
" 22	" 23	" 29	April 13	" 18

DISEASES OF POULTRY

Poultry diseases are generally caused by bad breeding, neglect in proper housing and poor feed, dampness and lack of grit, shells and charcoal. Pratts Poultry Regulator should be given regularly. It is an appetizer, regulator and digestive tonic which prevents and cures disease. Poultry houses should be kept clean and disinfected weekly with Pratts Dip or Pratts Germ-a-thol. Separate sick chickens at once from the flock and put them in a clean, dry, well ventilated coop. Let them have plenty of clean, fresh water, cut clover, good feed and grit.

Apoplexy

Symptoms.—Giddiness, falling from perch, peculiar motion of head, loss of control of limbs.

Cause.—Overfeeding or fright, violent exercise or great straining while laying, which cause minute blood vessels of the brain to become ruptured. Usually found in fat hens.

Treatment.—This disease is usually fatal. If symptoms are seen in time place fowl in a quiet pen. Give internally 30 grains of Epsom salts or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil. Apply cold water or ice to the head. Reduce diet and give mash with an increased quantity of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Prevent by making the fowl exercise, and by giving a balanced ration.

Asthenia—Going Light

Symptoms.—Great loss of flesh, lack of appetite and diarrhea.

Cause.—Stomach trouble caused by improper food and bad air.

Treatment.—Disinfect house with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Give twice a day, made up into little pills with flour and water, three grains

That's the way to test Pratts Poultry Regulator—separate your birds and compare results with those who get it and those who do not. The experiment won't cost you a penny if it fails.

H. W. Corbett, of Annapolis, Canada, says:—"I have a flock of 35 Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets. I put 5 in a separate house and gave them Pratts Poultry Regulator. In February the 5 pullets produced 116 eggs or 23 to 24 each. The other 30, without having Pratts, produced 461 eggs or 15 to 16 each. I then fed these 30 Pratts Poultry Regulator and in 10 days my hens increased 50% in laying. I consider Pratts Poultry Regulator the best on the market."

subnitrate of bismuth, one grain powdered cinnamon or cloves, three grains powdered charcoal. Give middlings and meal, rice flour or dry bread mixed with milk and finely chopped hard boiled egg and Pratts Poultry Regulator in slightly increased doses. Put charcoal in mash.

Atrophy or Wasting of the Liver

Symptoms.—Dullness, stupor, bad color of the comb and wattles and sometimes convulsions.

Cause.—By infection and lack of proper balanced ration.

Treatment.—Good feed, plenty of fresh water and green food and Pratts Poultry Regulator twice a day. Put one-half teaspoonful of "Fowler's Solution of Arsenic" in each quart of drinking water when symptoms are first seen. Give daily one grain of calomel and in twelve hours twenty grains of Epsom salts with two grains of bicarbonate of soda.

Anemia

Symptoms.—Weakness, wasting of flesh, comb and wattles pale.

Cause.—Improper food, causing lack of blood.

Treatment.—Give a well balanced ration with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Aphthae (Thrush)

Symptoms.—Whitish patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat. It is contagious.

Cause.—A vegetable parasite.

Treatment.—Disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Apply to the sores twice a day, with a small brush or swab, Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol very slightly diluted or 15 grains of boracic acid to an ounce of water. Give soft food with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Next time you get discouraged and feel like doing away with your chickens, DON'T; instead, get Pratts Poultry Regulator, and your troubles will disappear.

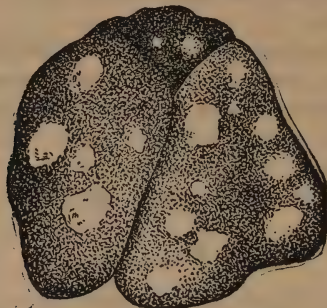
Mrs. T. E. Rodgers, of Bellevue, Pa., April 8, 1907, says:—"Pratts Poultry Regulator is the greatest remedy on earth to make hens lay. My hens had stopped laying and I was so discouraged with the poultry business that I thought of giving it up. I tried Pratts Poultry Regulator and some of the hens began to lay at once, and after the second week all were laying. I wish I had tried it before."

Black Head

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, weakness, loss of flesh, diarrhea and the head becomes discolored.

Cause.—Usually found in turkeys and caused by a parasite taken with the food into the digestive organs, which attacks the liver. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—This disease is very hard to cure. Separate sick birds



**LIVER OF TURKEY
WITH BLACKHEAD**

at once and thoroughly disinfect all coops, utensils, and runs with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Put eight drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol into each gallon of drinking water for both the sick and well birds. Give sick birds three times a day: sulphur, 10 grains; sulphate of iron, 1 grain; sulphate of quinine, 1 grain. Give soft feed with Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily.

Black Rot

Symptoms.—Darkening of the color of the comb; loss of appetite and the bird remains on roost for hours.

Cause.—By imperfect circulation of the blood through the comb.

**Insure your chickens against disease and death.
The best policy is Pratts Poultry Regulator. If your
birds die, we pay you back the cost of the premium.
Cheapest insurance known—don't cost you anything.**

Mr. James Corr, of Chicago, Ill., says:—"Pratts Poultry Regulator is the best on the market. I have 105 chickens and get between 100 and 105 eggs every day and I haven't had a sick chicken, duck or turkey since I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator. I have been getting eggs all winter and everybody was wondering what I was giving them. Your Regulator can't be beat."

Treatment.—Very hard to cure. Paint comb with 1 ounce of glycerine, 4 grains of carbolic acid crystals and 2 ounces of water. Keep bird in dry, sunny house and give nourishing diet with plenty of water and greens.

Brain—Congestion of

Symptoms.—Giddiness and the bird throws its head upwards and backwards. Walk is staggering and bird will fall to the ground fluttering and in convulsions.

Cause.—From fright, indigestion or worms.

Treatment.—Same as for apoplexy.

Bronchitis—Inflammation of Breathing Tubes

Symptoms.—Dullness, loss of appetite, coughing and on listening to the breathing, a whistling sound can be heard which later becomes a rattling or bubbling sound.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness, by irritating particles of dust or lime, by foul air and sudden changes in temperature.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Put them in a dry, clean, well ventilated and dustless pen. Disinfect all coops with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Give soft feed such as bran and middlings or bread and milk with double doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Also four or five pellets of aconite daily and mix Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water.

Bumble Foot

Symptoms.—Fowl limps, and stands on one leg, corn appears on bottom of foot which swells and ulcerates.

Cause.—Perches too high; bruises, irritations and from glass splinters, small stones, etc., being imbedded in the foot.

Treatment.—If corn is seen before it has ulcerated, soak it in warm water, pare off the hard callus and apply salve of vaseline, 4 parts, and Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol one part, or apply pure Dip, three times a day.

Some folks think we talk too big about Pratts Poultry Regulator. But, as a matter of fact, we only repeat what our customers tell us. They put it stronger than we do.

J. C. Greeve, Speers, Pa., April 4, 1908, says:—"Since starting to use Pratts Poultry Regulator have obtained astonishing results. Its real worth is showing up in the general appearance of the fowls, giving them bright red combs and fine plumage. As an egg producer it is a world beater."

If ulcer has formed, open, clean out pus and wash with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol, 1 part, and water, 50 parts. Apply vaseline and bind foot with clean rag. Dress two or three times a day. Use Dip each time. Keep bird on clean, dry straw until cured.

Bagging Down

Symptoms.—The posterior parts of the fowl hang down and drag on the ground.

Cause.—By feeding too much corn and lack of exercise.

Treatment.—Give more green food, and throw all grain in litter, compelling the birds to scratch for it. Put charcoal in mash. Give increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator and gradually reduce to regular quantity.

Catarrh

Symptoms.—Fowl sneezes, shakes head, mucous membrane becomes thick, eyelids sticky, there is a watery discharge and bird loses appetite.

Cause.—From cold winds, draughts and dampness.

Treatment.—Keep fowl in a dry, clean, well ventilated house. Give Pratts Roup Cure according to directions and Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes. Disinfect all houses with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Canker

Symptoms.—Bird has trouble swallowing food and water. Sores in throat and on head are covered with a yellow cheesy matter, which when removed, reveals the raw flesh.

Cause.—From dirty food. Very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds and disinfect houses, utensils and runs with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol, or you may lose all your birds. Put Pratts Roup Cure in all the drinking water of the fowls. For the sick

The following was sent to a publishing house in Chicago. We have a copy of the original here at the office:

"Don't ever publish an article of some subscriber saying that the 'Axe is the only cure for chicken cholera.' I lost three hundred chickens and tried everything from the axe up. Finally I bought a sack of *Pratts Poultry Regulator* and would pick up a chicken absolutely limp. Mix with hot water Pratts Poultry Regulator to make a gruel and give two or five teaspoons every two hours (and not exaggerating) *one* dose will surprise you and in two days you will have a chicken again instead of a funeral, then feed nothing but meal and bran heavily loaded with Pratts and give no water that is not red with Pratts Poultry Regulator. This is unsolicited and given entirely in the hope of saving chickens for someone else."

H. Griffin, of New Windsor, Ill., April 20, 1908, says:—"I can highly recommend *Pratts Poultry Regulator*; it cured my chickens of *cholera* last fall. I have used the
but I certainly prefer *Pratts*."

fowls, apply Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol or scorched powdered alum to the sores, after removing the cheesy matter. Give Pratts Roup Cure according to directions and Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form.

Chicken Pox

Symptoms.—Scabby yellow nodules or pimples appear on the head. The largest are found around the beak, nostrils and eyelids. They form rough, yellow masses upon the comb and wattles. When pimples break they discharge a thick, yellow fluid. The bird loses flesh and plumage is rough.

Cause.—Dirt, filth and dampness. Very contagious and rapidly spreads through the entire flock.

Treatment.—Separate affected birds at once. Disinfect entire place with Pratts Animal Dip or Germ-a-thol. Wash heads and all parts affected on the sick birds two or three times a day with 1 part Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to 50 parts water. Then anoint with vaseline to which has been added Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Keep in dry, well ventilated houses, disinfected daily, and give plenty of cut clover, with nourishing feed and Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily.

Cholera

Symptoms.—The appetite is lessened, and there is a watery diarrhea. The bird is sluggish, rough plumage, great thirst, drooping wings, head drooped and eyes half closed. The discharge later becomes yellow, while in a healthy bird it is white, and it generally turns green as the disease progresses. The comb becomes dark.

Cause.—Filthy houses and bad water; being very contagious it is carried to strong, healthy birds.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Disinfect thoroughly all pens, runs and utensils used by the birds, with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. It is only by the most thorough disinfecting that the disease can be stamped out. Burn all dead birds and put in the drinking water of all

Can you ask anything more? Prevents disease and death; increases the egg production. Won't it pay you to try Pratts Poultry Regulator on our square-deal guarantee—money back if you are not satisfied?

Mr. Jos. F. Silva, Jr., of Gloucester, Mass., says:—"Before using Pratts Poultry Regulator, my chickens were dying in great numbers. Since using it I have not lost a chicken and the hens are filling up the egg basket as never before."

well birds 5 drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to each quart of water, and increase the daily dose of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Keep sick birds in clean, well ventilated pens that are disinfected daily. Give three drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol internally to each bird; put Pratts Roup Cure in all the drinking water and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form three times a day.

Colds

Symptoms.—Discharge from nostrils and watery eyes.

Cause.—By exposure to cold, wet weather.

Treatment.—Give a two grain quinine pill daily for three days and use Pratts Roup Cure in drinking water.

Constipation

Symptoms.—Stoppage of the bowels, clogged vent, etc.

Cause.—No exercise, lack of green feed, and feed containing too little of the coarser forms of grains.

Treatment.—Give bran, cut clover, charcoal and Pratts Poultry Regulator in every mash. Feed cabbage, alfalfa, lettuce, etc., and make fowls exercise by throwing all grain in deep, clean litter.

Crop Bound

Symptoms.—Crop is hard and swollen, a bad smelling liquid runs from the mouth and the bird is droopy.

Cause.—Obstruction at the outlet of the crop, by long pieces of grass or hay, or retention and swelling of grain. Started by gluttony and gorging.

Treatment.—Pour some castor oil or olive oil into the fowl's mouth and force it to swallow a quantity. Then holding the bird's head downward gently work the contents of the crop with the fingers and gradually empty the crop at the mouth. Work very carefully and with patience. If this does not succeed, pluck the feathers from the breast, cut the outer

Don't condemn Pratts because you have been disappointed with other poultry remedies. It must positively help you and everybody, else we would become bankrupt refunding money.

Mr. Gerhard Teck, Cuburg, Breeder and Exhibitor, Loramie, Ohio, says:—"I had a case of chicken cholera the other day and started using Pratts Poultry Regulator. It cured them quickly. My aunt had some sick chickens, but she was using another preparation, but bought a package of Pratts on my recommendation and she tells me her chickens are now all getting along fine."

skin about one inch in length near the upper part of the crop. Then cut through the crop, making an incision about one-half inch in length. Carefully remove the contents and see that the outlet is not obstructed. Wash the crop with 1 part Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to 100 parts water, then sew with white silk, the walls of the crop. The outer skin should then be sewed, and in 5 or 6 days remove the stitches from the outer skin. Feed the bird nothing for twenty-four hours, then feed lightly on well cooked mash or bread and milk for several days. Give no grain whatever. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes.

Congestion and Inflammation of the Liver

Symptoms.—Lack of color in comb and wattles; sluggishness, diarrhea of a brown color, arched back and loss of appetite.

Cause.—Overfeeding, too much starch in ration and not enough exercise.

Treatment.—Have mash composed largely of cut clover with bran, middlings and Pratts Poultry Regulator. Give each bird a teaspoonful of castor oil, and give daily for a week, 10 grains sulphate of magnesium and 2 grains bicarbonate of sodium. For grain, use peas, oats and wheat and scatter it in clean litter to compel exercise. Disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Corns

Symptoms.—Inflammation and thickening of the skin on the under surface of the foot.

Cause.—From small, narrow perches, high perches or from pebbles.

Treatment.—Have broad, flat perches, not too high. Pare off thickened skin and paint with tincture of iodine.

Catarrh of the Crop

Symptoms.—Distention of the crop which is soft and filled with liquid or gas. Birds are dull, listless, belch gas and attempt to vomit.

Cause.—Irregular feeding, overfeeding, eating feathers or indigestible substances and from worms.

Treatment.—Empty the crop by careful pressure and manipulation while holding the bird's head downward. After crop is empty, give one-half grain of bicarbonate of soda and 2 grains of subnitrate of bismuth in a teaspoonful of water. Give no food for 18 hours. Then feed only hot mashes with Pratts Poultry Regulator for three or four days. Disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol all houses, utensils and yards.

Catarrh—Gastro Intestinal

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, rough plumage, depression, distended crop, thirst. The droppings are thin, yellow or green in color and stick to the feathers surrounding the anus.

Cause.—From overfeeding, from eating mouldy or putrefying food, from impure water, from a cold or dampness and from poorly ventilated coops.

Treatment.—Place birds in clean, dry and well ventilated houses. Have pure drinking water with a few drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol added to it. Give birds a tablespoonful of olive oil to clear the bowels and 1 grain of bicarbonate of soda and 2 grains of subnitrate of bismuth, given in little water, or in bread and milk. Repeat three times a day. If diarrhea still continues give 8 drops of laudanum. Feed, lightly, soft and nutritious feed with Pratts Poultry Regulator added.

Diphtheria

Symptoms.—High fever with gray spots in the throat; discharge from nostrils; bird sits with back arched, head and neck drawn towards the body. Swallowing is difficult and the bird stretches its neck and gasps. Later there is a discharge of stringy, grayish mucous from the beak.

Cause.—Improper housing and lack of cleanliness. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and thoroughly disinfect all houses, utensils and runs with a strong solution of Pratts Animal Dip or Germ-a-thol. Give all birds increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator and put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water. Burn or bury all dead birds. Treat the diseased birds as follows: Apply pure Pratts Animal Dip or Germ-a-thol to the spots in the mouth. Spray the throat with peroxide of hydrogen. Wash the entire head in a solution of one part Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to twenty parts water. Give four times a day a tablespoonful of Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form. Smoking the bird over burning sulphur is also good. Put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water and see that the bird drinks it. Disinfect daily with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Diarrhea

Cause.—From colds, coarse food, absence of grit, irregular feeding, improper food, filthy water, etc. In young chicks from chilliness and lack of mothering.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds and disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Keep fowl in clean and dry place. Give increased doses of Pratt's Poultry Regulator and gradually reduce. Feed boiled rice and cook the mash. A half teaspoonful of paregoric once a day can be given. Put one teaspoonful of tincture of iron in each quart of their drinking water.

Dysentery

Cause.—Neglected diarrhea, filthy food or drinking water and poor care. Spreads by means of droppings.

Treatment.—Disinfect all houses, utensils and runs with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Separate sick birds and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in increased doses. Have one-third of the mash of cut clover. Feed bread soaked in scalded milk. Supply plenty of grit. Put Pratts Roup Cure in all drinking water.

Dropsy

Symptoms.—A collection of water in the abdominal cavity, which when pressed will bulge out in another place. The fowls are dull, have pale combs and poor appetite.

Cause.—Filthy houses and runs, and improper food.

Treatment.—Put one teaspoonful of nux vomica in each quart of their drinking water. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with plenty of greens and nourishing feed. Have clean pens, troughs and yards, and disinfect them weekly with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Dropsy of the Feet

Cause.—By a gouty or sluggish condition of the circulation. From a congested liver, freezing of the feet, overfeeding and no exercise.

Treatment.—Give plain food with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Give vegetables and cut clover. Throw all grain in clean litter to compel exercise. Give a dose or two of castor oil.

Debility

Cause.—Bad weather, bad food and bad houses.

Treatment.—Have clean, well ventilated pens. Put a little muriate of iron in the drinking water; give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and feed good, nutritious food with plenty of greens. Have grit, shells and charcoal always in the house.

Eczema

Symptoms.—White pimples on wattles, which spread and become crusted. Birds lose appetite and are listless.

Cause.—Overfeeding of a highly nitrogenous ration or from in-breeding.

Treatment.—Give plenty of clover and green vegetables, but very little meat. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in the mash and give 1 grain of calomel every night for a week. Bathe affected parts with one part Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to fifty parts water.

Egg Bound

Symptoms.—Fowl restless, tail feathers lowered, frequently goes to the nest without laying; later becomes dull with rough plumage. The egg can be felt by examining the bird. Egg bound frequently causes death by heart disease.

Cause.—From constipation, overfat condition and from irritation of the lower part of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Inject olive oil and gently manipulate the parts. Give 20 drops of fluidextract of ergot in warm water and after an hour or two immerse the vent and lower part of the body in warm water and hold it there twenty to forty minutes. Then more oil can be injected. In severe cases, oil the finger and crush the egg, being careful to remove every particle of the shell. Feed bird lightly, giving plenty of greens and cut clover, but no corn. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Eggs—Bloody

Cause.—From internal hemorrhage caused by congestion and inflammation.

Treatment.—Give no animal food but plenty of greens and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily, in large doses. Disinfect house with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Eggs, Without Shells

Cause.—Lack of shell-making material or from inflammation of the shell-forming chamber of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Give plenty of bran, crushed oyster shells, cut bone, cut clover and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with nourishing feed.

Eggs—Diminutive

Cause.—Inflammation of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Separate hen and feed well with plenty of greens, cut bone and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Eggs with Two Yolks

Cause.—Two ovarian capsules becoming ruptured at the same time. This is apt to cause injury to the oviduct.

Treatment.—Keep the bird quiet and give Epsom salts, 20 grains, and bicarbonate of soda, 2 grains. Then give one-half drop tincture of aconite three times a day. Feed more greens, give bran, good feed and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Enteritis—Bacterial

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, roughness of the feathers, dullness, pale comb, and the excrements are at first solid and of a greenish color and later soft, liquid and bluish green. As disease progresses, the bird sleeps, comb becomes purple and a grayish liquid escapes from the mouth.

Cause.—By bacteria causing inflammation of the mucous surface of the intestines.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and disinfect houses, utensils and runs thoroughly with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Clean up everything about the place. Have only pure drinking water for the fowls. Give sick birds two drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol slightly diluted. Then twice a day 3 grains subnitrate of bismuth, 1 grain powdered cloves and 3 grains powdered charcoal. Mix with a little flour and water. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily with middlings and meal or bread mixed with boiled milk and chopped hard boiled egg. Olive oil in teaspoonful doses can also be given. Put a few drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol in all the drinking water.

Enteritis—Toxic

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, trembling, convulsions, coma, weakness and vertigo.

Cause.—By irritant poisons that cause inflammation of the intestinal tract. The poisons eaten are usually concentrated lye, common salt from brine of pork or fish barrels, nitrate of soda from fertilizing materials, arsenic, copper, lead, phosphorus, zinc, etc.

Treatment.—Find out if possible the cause. For poisoning with salt, lye or soda, give infusion of flaxseed with strong coffee or brandy. For arsenical poisoning, give white of egg, calcined magnesia and flaxseed

mucilage. For lead, copper and phosphorus poisoning give white of egg, mucilage and sugar water. As stimulants give coffee, brandy and quinine in grain doses twice daily. Give birds a tablespoonful of olive oil and then 1 grain of subnitrate of bismuth in a little water three times a day. Put a few drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol in the drinking water and give clean feed with increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Epilepsy

Symptoms.—Bird falls to the ground, legs and wings move convulsively, the head is thrown back and the eyeball is turned backward.

Cause.—From intestinal parasites, tumors upon the brain and from sunstrokes.

Treatment.—Hard to cure unless it is caused by worms, then treat accordingly. Prevent by not exposing flock to hot sun without providing shelter, giving plenty of cool water, clean feed and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Favus (White Comb)

Symptoms.—Small white or gray spots appear on the comb, crest or wattles and gradually increase until the affected parts are covered. The disease extends to the neck and other parts of the body and the feathers fall out. The skin becomes covered with a crust.

Cause.—By a germ, which develops in filth. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate afflicted birds at once and thoroughly disinfect houses, utensils and runs. Give sick birds a dose of castor oil and feed plenty of greens with half a teaspoonful of sulphur and Pratts Poultry Regulator added daily to the mash. Apply glycerine to soften scab and then rub off with a blunt instrument and wash with one part of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to twenty parts water. Then anoint with salve made of Pratts Dip one part and vaseline five parts or with one part benzoin and twenty parts soft soap mixed with flowers of sulphur to form a paste.

Feather Diseases

Cause.—Skin disease due to a vegetable growth in the sack out of which the feathers grow, causing the feathers to drop out.

Treatment.—Mix one part sulphur, one part kerosene, three parts lard. Apply to feathers in affected parts, rubbing in well. Another remedy is one part sulphur and two parts vaseline with a little Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Frosted Combs and Wattles

Apply ice or snow to the frosted parts until the frost is drawn out, then bathe with compound tincture of benzoin or apply twice a day an ointment of three tablespoonfuls of vaseline, one tablespoonful of glycerine and one-half teaspoonful of turpentine.

Gapes

Cause.—By worms in the windpipes of chicks between six and eight weeks old. The worms are found in the soil and litter of runs and often in drinking water.

Treatment.—Spray or sprinkle all the houses, utensils and runs with one part of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to fifty parts of water. Add four to eight drops of the Dip to every gallon of their drinking water. Take a feather, stripped all but the end, dip it in a solution of one teaspoonful of Dip to a glass of water, insert the feather down the windpipe, turn it and withdraw. Another solution is made of a few drops of kerosene added to a tablespoonful of olive oil. Another remedy is to give the chicks a 1-grain dose of camphor and put twenty drops of turpentine in their drinking water. The lime dust treatment consists of putting chicks in a box over which a thin cloth or bagging is stretched and dusting slacked lime on the cloth to make the chicks sneeze. Care must be taken to limit amount of lime used and a proper quantity of fresh air must be admitted. All worms should be burned. We advise every poultryman to get Pratts Gape Worm Extractor. It costs but 25 cents.



Prevention.—Spray or sprinkle regularly with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and add a few drops of the Dip to all drinking water.

Gastritis

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, great thirst, birds are dull and the plumage is erect, wings droop and there is constipation.

Cause.—From anything that interferes with the proper digestion of the food, usually lack of good grit. Lack of exercise, impure feed or water and poisons will cause it.

Treatment.—Change ration and give castor oil at once. Provide

plenty of grit. Feed regularly and often but give a little at a time. Have feed cooked and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to it in increased doses. Give milk to drink and put 20 grains of bicarbonate of soda in every quart of drinking water or one-tenth of a grain of arsenite of copper to a pint of drinking water.

Head Lice

Treatment.—Head lice kills thousands of little chicks yearly. Keep on hand all the time a box of Pratts Head Lice Ointment and use it on your little chicks and save their lives. Two or three days before the brood should hatch, sprinkle the sitting hen thoroughly with Pratts Lice Killer (powdered form).

Heart Trouble

Cause.—This is frequently found in poultry and is caused by fright, sudden changes in temperature and extreme cold or dampness. The birds usually die quickly or again they may be seen to breathe with difficulty, the head being thrown back and appearing very weak.

Treatment.—Where it is seen in a flock, give 2 to 4 grains bicarbonate of soda to each bird daily in the drinking water and use Pratts Poultry Regulator in large quantities in the mash.

Indigestion

Symptoms.—Droppings are yellow and watery and comb and wattles are a purplish red.

Cause.—Lack of exercise, not enough green food, overfeeding or badly balanced ration.

Treatment.—Have a clean house, pure water, give cut clover, alfalfa or other greens daily. Throw grain in clean litter. Give a well balanced ration with charcoal in it at regular hours and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to every mash.

In every climate Pratts Poultry Regulator makes good. Health, plenty of eggs and big profits seem to be its record the world over.

W. F. Danks, Hailstone Poultry Farm, Ellenwood, Millarville, Calgary, Canada, says:—"Your interesting book, 'Pratts Poultry Pointers,' came to hand, for which I thank you.

"I have raised chickens in England, Manitoba and Alberta, and have yet to see my first sick fowl. I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator right along and consider that it alone is responsible for the good health of my birds."

Injuries

Treatment.—If comb or wattles are cut or torn, bathe with a solution of one part Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to twenty parts of water and apply Pratts Healing Ointment or vaseline.

Inflammation of the Oviduct

Symptoms.—Straining; rubbing the abdomen on the ground; the eggs are bloody or may be misshapen and contain no yolk; comb is pale and plumage is rough.

Cause.—From too frequent laying, from large eggs, too stimulating feed or from breaking of an egg within this tube.

Treatment.—Give green and cooling feed, avoiding meat. Keep bird quiet and give 20 grains of Epsom salts and 2 grains of bicarbonate of soda and then one-half drop tincture of aconite root three times a day. Use Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes.

Inflammation of the Eye

Symptoms.—Swelling of the eyelids, interference with vision, cloudiness of the front of the eyes and at times total blindness.

Cause.—By parasites, from injury, from irritation or from taking cold.

Treatment.—If bird is totally blind destroy it. In milder cases, cleanse the eyelids with warm water, to which has been added 15 grains of boracic acid to each ounce of water. Keep the fowl in a darkened, well ventilated pen, and give nourishing feed with greens and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Cloudiness over front of the eye can often be cured by dusting it daily with a small quantity of calomel. For simple eye trouble a strong solution of common salt is good.

Jaundice or the Yellows

Symptoms.—Yellow discoloration of the comb, orifices of the nose and membrane lining the throat and mouth.

Cause.—From derangement of the liver, brought on by lack of exercise, high feeding and by parasites.

Treatment.—Give a dose of calomel, supply plenty of greens and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to mash. Throw grain in deep litter to induce

exercise. Examine the bird for lice and if infected use Pratts Powdered Lice Killer on it and thoroughly spray or sprinkle the poultry house with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer.

Leg Weakness

Symptoms.—Staggering gait, sitting down to eat and flapping of wings when walking.

Cause.—In brooder chicks from badly heated brooder or from poorly balanced ration. In older birds, from exposure, damp house, badly balanced ration or overfeeding of corn.

Treatment.—Give plenty of cut clover, cabbage and other greens, green cut bone and a well balanced ration with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Rub legs with tincture of arnica or Pratts Liniment, and put 10 drops of tincture of nux vomica in each quart of drinking water. Keep house clean and dry.

Limber Neck

Symptoms.—Fowls cannot hold their heads straight; they twist them around and stagger.

Cause.—From eating putrid animal matter.

Treatment.—Put one tablespoonful of borax in a pint of water, and give some to the chickens three times a day. Another remedy is to give a pill of asafetida night and morning. Still another is to pour turpentine down the throat to moisten the entire inside of the crop. About fifteen minutes after giving the turpentine, pour warm water down the throat into the crop until it is completely filled, then hold bird by the feet and gradually work the entire contents of the crop through the mouth. Repeat this washing several times. Then give two tablespoonfuls of castor oil and two of milk. Keep in a quiet place and feed lightly with mash and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

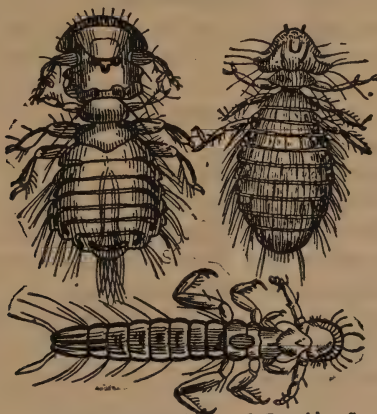
A very important feature to remember about Pratts Roup Cure is this: Simply mix a little in the drinking water, daily, and roup will never attack your flock.

R. M. Pierce, of Edgewood, R. I., says:—"My 16 hens which were given Pratts Poultry Regulator laid 2,734 eggs last year, an average of 171 eggs per hen. They laid best during the cold months."

Lice

No success can be had with poultry if they are troubled with lice. A lousy hen is a poor layer, eats much, but puts on no flesh and easily falls prey to disease.

Treatment.—If all poultrymen would use Pratts Lice Killer (powdered form) on their poultry, lice would be unknown. It is different and



Common Varieties of Poultry
Lice (Highly Magnified)

better than many like preparations, being stronger, non-poisonous, has great disinfecting qualities and positively kills all kinds of chicken lice. If you want to make money from your poultry you can't afford to be without it. Pratts Liquid Lice Killer should also be used in the poultry

When a trained and scientific medical man is willing to go on record that Pratts Powdered Lice Killer does the work, you can take it for granted that it is so. Dr. Brown is the Secretary of the Board of Health. Read what he says.

Dr. A. C. Brown, Secretary Board of Health, Mosells, Mo., says:—"Pratts Poultry Lice Killer is the most meritorious preparation of its kind I have ever sold or tried. It certainly destroys the lice."

J. W. Young, Proprietor of Brookside Poultry Yards, of Lanesville, Mass., says:—"I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator for 5 years and I would not be without it. It does just what you say it will do."

"I also use Pratts Lice Killer. For years I used _____, but Pratts Lice Killer is far ahead of it and there is nothing better for hens and little chicks. I also use it to kill worms on my gooseberry bushes and it does the work."

N. I. Gorusch, of Westminster, Md., says:—"Pratts Lice Killer is everything that is claimed for it and more too. The people here say it beats anything of the same kind they ever saw."

houses. Lice seek crevices, cracks, openings, etc., that can only be reached by the Liquid Lice Killer. This should be sprayed or sprinkled on perches, nest boxes, drop boards, floors and inside walls of all poultry houses. It not only kills lice but has great disinfecting qualities. Do not accept a substitute; ask for "Pratts" and get it, or write us.

Leukaemia

Symptoms.—Drowsiness and debility, paleness of the mucous membranes and of the comb, wattles and skin about the head. There is loss of appetite and the head of the bird is drawn close to the body.

Cause.—From germs taken in with the feed. The germs develop in filth. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Clean up the entire plant thoroughly and disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Whitewash all houses, mixing Dip with the whitewash. Scald all eating and drinking utensils with boiling water and Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Give each sick bird a 2-grain quinine pill. Mix a large dose of Pratts Poultry Regulator in every feed and put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water.

Prevent by having cleanliness, good food and water, and by using Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Laryngitis

Symptoms.—Rapid breathing, cough, no appetite, rattling in the throat, and windpipe is inflamed.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness.

Treatment.—Place birds in warm, dry house. Give internally 1 or 2 drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol slightly diluted and mix Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water. Give soft gruels with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Mites

Treatment.—Powder birds well with Pratts Lice Killer and the mites will be destroyed at once. Add this powder also to the dust bath.

Obstruction in the Throat

Cause.—Trying to swallow too large a particle of food.

Treatment.—Pour slowly a teaspoonful of olive oil or sweet oil down the throat and manipulate the throat gently until the substance is worked up the throat and out the mouth.

Pip

Symptoms.—A drying and hardening at the end of the tongue accompanied by a cough, making a very peculiar noise.

Cause.—Stopping of the nostrils, which compels the chick to breathe through the mouth, the air passages of the lungs being affected.

Treatment.—Moisten the tongue with glycerine and water, several times a day. Keep the fowl warm and well supplied with water. Give bird internally olive or castor oil and Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form. Feed soft mash.

Pneumonia

Symptoms.—Panting for breath, dullness, loss of appetite, coughing, discharge of matter tinged with blood from the mouth or nostrils, comb darkened and plumage ruffled.

Cause.—Colds, exposure, dampness and bad air.

Treatment.—This disease is often fatal. Put bird in a clean, dry, well ventilated room at once. Give milk and beef juice with bran, served warm. Give 1 drop of tincture of aconite every three hours. Another remedy is half a teaspoonful of whiskey in a little warm water, with 2 or 3 grains of saltpetre and ammonium carbonate every three or four hours. Have a pan of hot water in the room, in which place one or two tablespoonfuls of Pratts Animal Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Prevent by keeping house clean, well ventilated, and disinfected with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol and giving good rations with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Peritonitis

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, fever, restlessness and painful straining; hot to the touch over the bowels, great weakness and bird falls on its side with legs drawn up.

Cause.—By injuries or bruises of the abdominal wall, by irritation due to parasites or by escape of intestinal contents through a hole in the intestines.

Treatment.—This disease is usually fatal. Keep bird in a quiet place and give 1-grain opium pills every four or five hours, or mix 4 drops of tincture of aconite in half a glass of water and give a teaspoonful every five hours. Inject tepid water into the bowels and apply hot cloths to the abdomen, dipping them in hot water and then wrung out. All food should be liquid.

Rheumatism

Symptoms.—Swollen joints, lameness and contraction of the muscles.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness and from eating too much meat.

Treatment.—Have dry, sunny houses, and feed plenty of green vegetables and cut clover. Put 15 grains of iodide of potassium in each quart of drinking water. Rub joints and legs with Pratts Liniment, extract of witchhazel or sweet oil. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes.

Roup

General Symptoms.—Discharges at mouth and nostrils, swelled head, offensive breath, difficult breathing, canker spots and exhaustion.

Cause.—Exposure to cold, dampness, filthy quarters or neglect.

Treatment.—Roup is one of the most dangerous, fatal and contagious of all poultry diseases, and for years nothing seemed to check it. To-day it can be controlled, cured and stamped out by Pratts Roup Cure, a remedy that not only cures but prevents colds, catarrh, canker, roup and diphtheria. If given frequently to all fowls the disease would become practically unknown. Be sure to separate sick fowls and do not let diseased fowls have access to the regular drinking water.

Contagious Catarrhal Roup

Symptoms.—There is a thick, sticky or glutinous discharge from the eyes and nostrils; a yellowish, cheesy matter accumulates in and closes the air passages, obstructing the breathing; head swells and eyes bulge out; the odor is very offensive and the fowls are dull and sleepy.

Treatment.—Use Pratts Roup Cure according to directions and disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

We will agree to refund every penny Pratts Roup Cure costs you if it fails to cure. Try it at our expense.

Mrs. M. Friedel, of Long Island, N. Y., November 22, 1906, says:—"We had 48 chickens sick. I gave them Pratts Roup Cure and it cured them all. Before using it I lost 5 or 6 a day."

Mr. Frank Cassaroy, of Nelson, Ga., March 19, 1907, writes:—"I used Pratts Roup Cure and found it had no equal, having cured every one of my fowls that were affected."

Diphtheritic Roup

Symptoms.—Grayish patches of false membrane or scabs on the roof of the mouth, which when removed leave a raw surface. Also discharges similar to catarrhal roup and very bad odor.



DIPHThERITIC ROUP
PATCHES IN THE MOUTH

Treatment.—Use Pratts Roup Cure as directed and disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Prevention.—Disinfect regularly with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Have houses clean and well ventilated. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily in the mash and put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water every fourth day. One 25c. package makes 15 gallons of medicine.

Rattling in the Throat

Cause.—Usually cold and dampness.

Treatment.—Mix one part turpentine and four parts sweet oil and give 8 to 10 drops daily, and put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water. Red or irritated skin.—Apply vaseline or oxide of zinc ointment.

Sore Head

This is a form of chicken-pox. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Disinfect plant with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Apply a strong solution of sulphate of zinc or Pratts Dip to the sores. Put a little bromide of potassium in the drinking water. Anoint head with one part Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to five parts vaseline.

Swelled Head

Treatment.—Bathe entire head night and morning with equal parts vinegar and water. Put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form.

Scaly Legs

Cause.—By parasites. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Use Pratts Head Lice Ointment according to directions



1. SCALY LEGS
2. MITE (MAGNIFIED) THAT
CAUSES IT.

or scrub the legs twice daily with one teaspoonful of Pratts Dip to a glass of water and apply a salve of one part Pratts Dip to five parts vaseline.

Tuberculosis (Consumption)

Symptoms.—Rapid loss of weight, and bones protrude, comb becomes pale and birds are sleepy. Frequently ulcers and tumors appear.

Cause.—By a germ and is very contagious.

H. A. Weld, Poultry Breeder, Greeley, Kan., October 3, 1907, says:—"I seldom have a case of real roup, as after any sudden change in the weather I put a little of Pratts Roup Cure in the fowls' drinking water as a preventive, and it does the work every time."

Please send me another box of Pratts Roup Cure. Your preparation is all that is claimed for it.

McMinnville, Tenn., October 20, 1908.

CHESTNUT GROVE POULTRY YARDS.

Treatment.—Kill and burn all sick birds at once. Clean out every part of poultry house, disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol and then whitewash. Scald and disinfect all troughs and drinking fountains. Put new litter in the nests and on the floor. Disinfect all runs and yards if possible. Put a few drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol in all drinking water, feed nourishing feed with Pratts Poultry Regulator and breed from only perfectly healthy birds.

Vent Gleet

Symptoms.—Frequent passages of excrement, which is voided in small quantities. There is a white, offensive discharge, which collects on the skin and feathers about the vent and causing irritation and inflammation. Membranes are dry, red and swollen.

Cause.—By an inflammation of the cloaca.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Hold the lower part of the bird for one-half hour daily in a bucket of warm water that contains two to four teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda. Then dry the bird and inject into the bowels a teaspoonful of water containing 6 drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Use Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol one part and vaseline six parts on sores around vent. Feed mash feed containing cut clover and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Worms

Symptoms.—Comb and wattles are pale, the bird is thin, dull and stiff in walking; there is usually diarrhea.

Treatment.—Dissolve in water used for the mash 2 grains of san-tonin for each fowl to be treated, then mix castor oil with the mash, one-half teaspoonful for each bird. Remove all droppings and spray ground thoroughly with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol. Another remedy is: Put 15 to 20 drops of turpentine in a pint of water and mix with bran and cornmeal. Repeat. Another successful treatment consists in keeping birds from food for twenty-four hours, then give each one two-thirds of a teaspoonful of areca nut powder. Give one-half teaspoonful of castor oil on following day.

For the tape worm the best remedy is to give each fowl six drops of oil of male fern in one teaspoonful of castor oil. Be sure to remove all droppings and disinfect with Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol.

Wind Puff

Cause.—Frequently seen in young chicks. Air under the skin causes it to puff. Usually caused by lung trouble.

Treatment.—Puncture the skin and bathe with one part Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol to ten parts water.

Warts

Treatment.—For warts on fowls' heads, wash with soap and warm water and a small quantity of Pratts Dip. Wipe dry and anoint daily for a week with one part spirits of turpentine, one part cedar oil, and one-half part carbolic acid.

Douglas Mixture

This preparation is used by many poultrymen. It is made as follows: Put 8 ounces of sulphate of iron into 1 gallon of water. When the iron is dissolved add one-half fluidounce of sulphuric acid. It is put every third day in the drinking water, a gill for every 25 or 30 chickens.

Egg Eating

Caused by fowls eating an egg that has been dropped and broken on the floor, or from eating egg shells that have not been crushed. Some fowls can never be cured and had better be killed. If one is caught at it, separate at once as the habit is contagious. Fill an egg shell with a mixture of mustard and pepper. Another method is to feed a large quantity of broken eggs at a time, which will sicken the fowl and cure the vice; have nest boxes in semi-darkness and this vice will usually be prevented.

Feather Eating and Feather Pulling

Caused by closely confining the fowls and allowing them to be idle. Usually cured by giving a ration with a large quantity of greens, cut clover, beef scraps, animal meal, green cut bone and good sharp grit. Throw all grain in deep, clean litter and compel the hens to scratch. Hang

up a strip of salt pork in the chicken house and let the fowls pick at it. A good remedy is to soak some bitter aloes in alcohol and thoroughly soak the feathers of the denuded birds. Where the skin is sore treat with one part Pratts Dip and five parts vaseline.

Correspondence School of Poultry Keeping

WE have prepared a unique course of poultry keeping that will teach you how to make money. The lessons are sent by mail every week. Each lesson is written in plain, easily understood language. No college education necessary to grasp the meaning of these lectures. Every detail of poultry keeping is thoroughly treated and illustrated. There are complete working plans for poultry houses, runs and yards. All students are entitled without charge to any poultry information after completing the course. Under any other plan Poultry Lectures of this kind would cost \$25 to \$35, but we furnish them at the nominal price of \$2 accompanied by a coupon that you will find in any package of Pratts Preparations.

Pratt Food Co.

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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A New Stock Book

Have you received a free copy of the very latest information on Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep? If not, drop us a postal asking for

**“THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT
HORSES, COWS, HOGS AND SHEEP”**

This new book has been edited expressly for us by Dr. Francis Bridge, former State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and Professor Thomas Shaw, the well-known writer and expert on dairy cows.

We want every owner of live stock to have a copy of this new book. Simply drop a postal card asking for the book to **PRATT FOOD CO.**, Philadelphia, U. S. A., or Toronto, Canada.

Pratts,

Poultry Regulator

(For 37 years called Pratts Poultry Food)



12 lbs. \$1.25

This is the original Poultry Regulator of America, in use by the most successful poultry-raisers everywhere.

It is entirely different from Pratts Animal Regulator. It is composed of valuable imported roots, herbs and barks so blended as to make a perfect regulator, digestive tonic and stimulant, suited to the constitution of poultry.

Pratts Poultry Regulator overcomes the difficulties met by every poultryman by regulating the blood, bowels and digestive organs of all fowls. Thus it keeps the birds in robust health, produces good, rich blood, healthy fat, sturdy muscles, strong bones, red combs and wattles, brilliant feathers and fertile eggs. It stands unrivaled as an egg-producer, and when regularly used, the hens lay throughout the year, except during molting time.

It prevents disease and cures chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expels worms, prevents leg weakness, egg-eating and unnatural habits. It will also greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—making them grow bigger and quicker.

Pratts Poultry Regulator costs but a few cents a week for a big flock, and it pays its cost many times over in the results it produces. Results are immediate and permanent.

Be sure to ask for Pratts Poultry Regulator, made by "Pratt Food Company," Philadelphia and Toronto—the original and best Poultry Regulator in America. Do not accept substitutes or imitation preparations.

Sold in 25c., 50c. and 60c. packages—also at \$1.25, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$9.00—and in pails at \$1.35 and \$2.60.

Pratts,

Roup Cure



is a scientific preparation, the result of years of study, now given to the world as the best Roup Cure ever known. It is a fine powder, and, mixed with water, is absorbed by the blood at once, purifying the system, allaying inflammation and reducing the fever. A 25c. package makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and a 50c. box makes 38 gallons. Its cost is so reasonable that no poultryman can afford to be without it. It not only cures, but prevents roup, colds, canker, catarrh and diphtheria, and should be given to all fowls frequently to keep diseases away. Where it is used, sickness is unknown. Remember a roupier hen never lays.

Pratts Roup Cure is quite different from many so-called roup cures, which may cure a cold, but never a genuine case of roup.

Price, 25c. and 50c. a box. Order to-day. One box may save you hundreds of dollars.

Pratts Lice Killer (Powdered Form)

is entirely unlike any other preparation of the kind on the market to-day. It is non-poisonous and non-explosive, and, being stronger, has greater disinfecting qualities.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, sitting hens, and incubator chicks—with it nests, litter and dust baths are sprinkled. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs that ruin shrubbery, vines, plants, and flowers. It is a valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, and should be used in all poultry houses, barns, stables, and dwellings. It also drives out moths and bugs from closets, furniture, carpets, and clothing. Refuse all imitations, and insist on getting the genuine Pratts Lice Killer. One box will pay its cost many times over.

Sold in 25c. and 50c. packages.



Pratts Liquid Lice Killer

is the strongest liquid preparation on the market for the destruction of poultry lice and lice on horses, cattle, cows, and hogs; ticks on sheep, and fleas on cats and dogs. It is invaluable for household use, for cleaning and disinfecting drains, sinks, slop pails, cellars, stables and outhouses.

Pratts Liquid Lice Killer is not only the surest, quickest and most effective, but also the cheapest.

Sold in 35c., 60c. and \$1.00 cans.

Pratts Head Lice Ointment

causes immediate death to the Head Lice which kill so many thousands of little chicks yearly. Head Lice weaken the chick's health—and a chick in weakened condition easily contracts many other diseases. Pratts Head Lice Ointment prevents this. It is non-poisonous, and is also the best remedy for Scaly Legs. Pays for itself many times over. Sold in 10c. and 25c. tins.



Pratts Poultry Marker, 25c.
Pratts Duplex Poultry Marker, 25c.
Pratts French Killing Knife, 50c.
Pratts Angular Killing Knife, 50c.

Pratts Gape Worm Extractor, 25c.
Pratts Caponizing Sets, \$2.50, \$2.75
and \$3.00.

Pratts' Animal Regulator (For Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep)

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. It is used daily in over 50,000 towns, and sold in every country in the world. Veterinary surgeons, professional breeders, and scientific farmers everywhere require and urge its use. For over 38 years it has been recognized as the most reliable and most effectual Regulator and Tonic for all domestic animals.

Practically all stock to-day are forced to their limit, and as this is an unnatural condition, differing from their ordinary wild life, it is necessary to treat them so as to make up for this added strain and to give them health, strength, and to make them profitable. That is exactly the mission of Pratts' Animal Regulator.

Pratts' Animal Regulator is a regulator and stimulating tonic. The ingredients consist of pure medicinal roots, herbs and barks, carefully blended in the exact proportions necessary to gently but surely act on the blood, bowels, liver and digestive organs of horses, cows, sheep and hogs. It causes perfect digestion.

Ordinarily a great quantity of food given to stock is wasted on account of imperfect assimilation. Pratts' Animal Regulator stops that at once. The worst run-down animal can be given Pratts' Animal Regulator according to directions, and an improvement will be seen almost at once.

Horses are kept well and strong, their wind improved, and their coat will be sleek and glossy. Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butterfat being always increased, and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease. Sheep are kept healthy, and their meat and wool improved by its use. Just test it; the time is now. A package can be bought for 25c. or 50c., but larger sizes are cheaper to use.

Pratts' Veterinary Healing Ointment

This is the most humane preparation ever produced for the quick and thorough cure of all sores, cuts, scratches, grease, wounds, burns, scalds, corns, harness and saddle galls, barb-wire fence cuts, itching of the skin, eczema and eruptions of any kind. It heals naturally, permanently and leaves no dangerous scabs. Fine for human use too. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Pratts' Veterinary Colic Cure

has a record of 998 cases of colic cured out of 1,000 cases treated. One of the most remarkable remedies known; and although expensive to prepare, the price is very low.

It is a positive remedy in all cases of flatulent colic (sometimes called bloat), spasmodic colic, gas colic, kidney colic, and acute indigestion. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratts' Distemper and Pink Eye Cure

goes direct to the cause of the disease, purifies the blood, prevents weakening of the internal organs caused by impure blood or poisoned by absorbing the impure matter from the abscesses. Pratts' Cure cures and leaves no bad after-effects. Sold at 50c. a bottle—do not accept substitutes.

Pratts' Worm Powder

is a special preparation for the destruction of all kinds of worms in horses, cows, hogs, and sheep. It is purely vegetable, has a strong tonic effect that builds and helps the animal to regain strength, and is unquestionably the quickest, surest, and most thorough worm-destroyer procurable. Sold in 50c. boxes.

Pratts' Animal Dip (Disinfectant)

It is the best sheep dip known; cures sheep of ticks, scab, foot-rot and other diseases; cures cattle of mange, ringworm, scabies, ticks, screw worms, warbles, etc.; cures horses of mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, thrush, galls, sores, cuts, wounds, etc.; cures hogs of cholera, mange, lice, eczema, fly and maggots; cures dogs of fleas, lice, mange, cuts, ulcers, etc. \$1.00 per gallon.

Pratts' Condition Powder

is a mild stimulative, digestive tonic and regulator, acting quickly and beneficially on the blood, bowels, kidneys and digestive organs, thoroughly renovating them and driving out all diseases. It puts new life and vigor in all live stock, fattens them quickly, and prevents and cures diseases. Sold in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 packages; also in pails at \$2.00 and \$3.50.

Pratts' Liquid Spavin Remedy

has both a penetrating and counter-irritant effect—and is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Felons, Chilblains, Burns, Sore Throat, Diphtheria and any lameness, bruise, cut or pain—also all cases of Spavin. Can be used to blister or not blister, as required. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratts' Veterinary Liniment

acts both as a counter-irritant, drawing out the inflammation, and also as a penetrant. Can be used either to blister or without blistering, by regulating the application.

Cures rheumatism, lameness, sprains, bruises, contracted muscles, shoulder or stifle lameness, thrush, sweeney, kicks, curb, splint, capped hocks, shoe boils.

No farmer, horse owner, or live stock owner should be without a bottle—you cannot buy a better liniment at any price. Sold in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratts' Peerless Hoof Ointment

absolutely prevents and cures tender feet,

corns, contracted feet, scratches, quarter cracks, seedy toe, pumice foot, founder, sand and toe cracks, brittle hoofs, and impaired frog.

It is the surest and quickest cure ever made—softens and toughens tender feet like magic. Corns yield to it at once. Be sure to get the genuine. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Pratts' Heave, Cough and Cold Cure

is a positive remedy for heaves, coughs, colds and catarrh. A single day's treatment helps the worst case of heaves. Several doses show a vast improvement, and in a few days the cough will stop and the breathing be natural. A "heavy" horse is worthless. Pratts Heave Cure makes him valuable. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 packages.

Pratts' Spavin Paste

(A Blister)

is the best remedy for any spavin or enlargement that can possibly be removed. Heals without a scar. Full directions with every box. Sold at 50c.

Pratts' Cow Tonic

is a special preparation for cows only—free from poisons and mineral substances, and contains exactly those properties required by dairy cows to insure liberal quantities of milk, as well as to prevent and cure their common ailments.

The effects of Pratts Cow Tonic are permanent. Cows become stronger and more valuable the longer it is fed. Prove it with a fair test.

Sold at 50c. a package; \$2.00 for 12 lbs., and \$3.50 for 25 lbs. in polished fibre pails.

Pratts' Calf Tonic

is a mild vegetable compound, which overcomes the many difficulties met by every dairyman in raising healthy and strong calves. It tones up the digestive organs and the entire system, reduces inflammation of the bowels, so that the calf receives full benefit of all its feed.

Pratts Calf Tonic prevents and cures scours, gives strength, makes calves grow rapidly, and gives them a proper constitution to develop into good healthy and profitable cows, bulls or steers. Sold in 50c. packages: 12 lb. pails, \$2.00; 25 lb. pails, \$3.50.

Pratts' Bag Ointment

is especially valuable for healing "caked udder" in cows, caused by injuries, scratches, blows or kicks, or from being over-distended with milk. If such troubles are not attended to at once, part, or all, of the udder may be destroyed.

Pratts Bag Ointment reduces the inflammation and promptly effects a cure. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Pratts' Hog Worm Powder

This is a specific for hogs only, and is guaranteed to rid the hogs

of worms. A four days' treatment is sufficient. Prices 50c. and \$1.00.

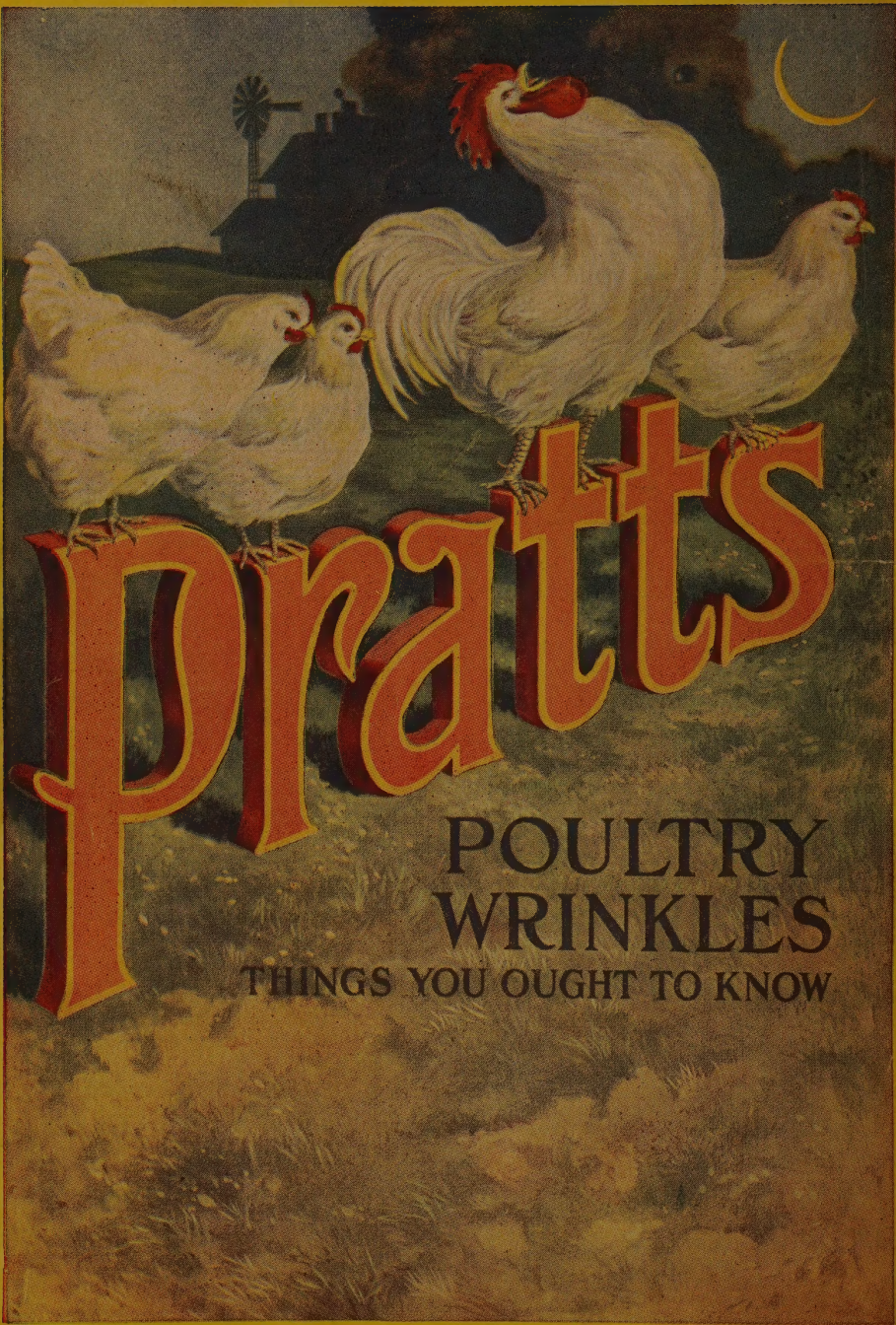
Pratts' Hog Cholera Specific

No medicine can possibly cure hog cholera in its last stages, but if Pratts Hog Cholera Specific is given when disease first attacks hogs, a cure will invariably result. It is most valuable as a preventive.

Pratts Hog Cholera Specific also prevents and cures thumps, diphtheria, scours, catarrh, constipation, rheumatism, and apoplexy. Sold in 50c. packages—also \$2.00 and \$3.50, polished fibre pails.

Pratts' Germ-a-thol

is the greatest household disinfectant, deodorizer, detergent (cleaner), insecticide, bactericide and antiseptic ever produced, and will positively destroy all germ life in stables, houses, and other buildings, utensils, etc. Kills bacteria and removes all bad odors—especially adapted to domestic, medicinal and all disinfecting purposes. Write for special booklet about it. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.



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THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW